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DEVELOPMENT IN THE NEAR EAST OF CONCERN TO ALLIES

French Government Is Accused in Some Quarters of Having Supplied Matériel to Turks During the Cilician Hostilities

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday) — Franklin Bouillon, negotiator of the treaty between France and the Kemalist Turks, arrived in London yesterday on a private visit made with a view to studying the political situation here. Mr. Bouillon was summoned from Constantinople to Cannes to be in readiness for the proposed conference of allied foreign ministers, which, however, did not mature and has been rearranged for February 1 in Paris.

Yesterday's discussion between Lord Curzon and Count de St. Aulaire, the French Ambassador, was of a private nature, and no communication has been made as to what transpired. Matters connected with the Near East, however, did not come up, it is understood, and the Anglo-French pact formed the chief topic of the hour's meeting.

Mr. Bouillon's presence may not be unconnected with the imminence of conversations between the Ambassador and the British Foreign Office in the near future with regard to the Near East, especially as accusations made in France against the government there for having supplied Turks with war matériel during the evacuation of Cilicia appear to have had some justification. Such a proceeding, it is pointed out, is completely at variance with an undertaking jointly entered into by the allied governments that, while private firms were at liberty to do as they pleased, the allied governments would not supply arms to either of the belligerents.

Apparent Duplicity

What makes this surrender, sale, or gift of arms, whichever it may be, to the Turks all the more serious is that 10,000 of them—going by the fallacious title of gendarmerie, well armed and equipped—constitute a factor in the political situation on the Turko-Syrian border which can but be to the dissatisfaction of the British Government from the point of view of Mesopotamian security.

Being convinced that Raymond Poincaré and the French Cabinet desire friendship with England as the first point of policy and shun the risk of being isolated from the Allies, British official circles fail to see how such incidents are allowed to come about when the attitude of England is so well known. The position is that, with one hand, the French come seeking guarantees for their security in Europe, while with the other they administer pinpricks which cannot have any other effect than that of disturbing the equanimity of the government whose good graces they are trying to cultivate. The meeting of foreign ministers may clear the ground to some extent though all appearances indicate there is a wide divergence of policy beside which mere incidents pale into insignificance.

Constructive Work to Follow

The conference will be informative in character. A representative of each of the Allies will place before the joint meeting information which is available to them regarding the resources, aims, policies, and dispositions of the Greeks and Turks, and a foundation will be laid for constructive work to follow. There is a lack of knowledge in London in regard to the Turks which the Italians, for instance, may be able to supply.

The Turks have been in difficulties recently owing to the activities of Enver Pasha, and the attitude of Moscow has been anything but reassuring to the Angora Government. It is possible that a deputation from Angora may come to Paris on its own initiative, but it is not probable that either the Angora delegation or the Greek one will be formally invited unless an unforeseen development occurs during the sittings of the conference.

BRITAIN OPPOSED TO RIGID MILITARY PACT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday) — The British Cabinet met today, and, it is understood, had before it for consideration the views of the French Government on the pact as conveyed to the Secretary for Foreign Affairs yesterday.

While nothing is definitely known as to the French Government's views, unofficial opinion is showing itself absolutely opposed to any hard and fast alliance with France which would lay Great Britain under obligation to place a definite number of men and guns in the field for the defense of France under certain contingencies. This project has actually been mooted in France. While British opinion is held to be perfectly willing to go the length of offering France a general defensive guarantee, there are objections to a course which might, indeed, produce greater willingness to disarm in France but only at the expense of an increase of armaments in England.

At present the War Office and the Admiralty are battling to maintain even their present comparatively low standard of expenditure in the face of a threatening government move toward economy, and the peace atmosphere produced here by a successful conference at Washington would hardly be favorable to an increase of a standing army and navy merely to reassure French fears of what is thought an impossible contingency.

INTEREST IN THE REPARATIONS KEEN

German Response to the Reparations Commission Is Said to Contain an Offer of Payments for the Current Year

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Friday)—With the response of the German Government to the Reparations Commission, containing an offer of payments during 1922 now due, interest in the reparations question revives.

Unfortunately French opinion is somewhat irritated by the curious step that the German Government has taken in forbidding entrance to the Reichstag to French journalists on the occasion of the Wirth speech. It is pointed out that this is the first time since the armistice that such invidious distinction has been made, and apparently the German intention is by all means to undermine an attempted solution of France with the advent of Raymond Poincaré.

The situation at present is that no definite decisions have been taken about German obligations this year. When Aristide Briand fell, the Allies were about to conclude an accord by which Germany would pay 720,000,000 gold marks, an important reduction on its 2,000,000,000 gold marks due, leaving aside variable annuities. The resignation of Mr. Briand left this arrangement in the air, and as Mr. Poincaré is opposed to a resumption of the meetings of the Supreme Council, it is obviously the duty of the Reparations Commission to act.

Provisional Decision

What the commission provisionally decided at Cannes after the collapse of the negotiations was to call on Germany to pay $1,000,000 marks every 10 days pending definitive settlement. In the meantime Germany was to forward a plan of reforms in her fiscal policy and her program of proposed payments. On such documents the commission will frame its judgment; and it is important to note, in view of the contradictory opinions of Louis Dubois and Sir John Bradbury, the French and British delegates on the commission, that a simple majority vote is sufficient to determine what shall be done. Should there be a deadlock—as now appears improbable—the temporary arrangement of Cannes will continue as long as necessary.

On the whole it is felt better to leave the adjustment to the commission. The conversations between the French the British governments are already sufficiently difficult without this fresh complication, and the complete secrecy which is being observed is taken to indicate serious divergencies of view. On the other hand, both the German Government and the Reparations Commission are disposed to play for time. The Genoa Congress is in sight and the congress may change the whole aspect of the problem. Once more provisional measures are likely to be taken.

Dr. Wirth's Hope

Dr. Wirth, it is remarked, in his discourse has not concealed his hope that the Genoa Congress, studying the problem of world economic conditions, will relegate reparations to a secondary place, showing them to be relatively insignificant, and submerging them in larger schemes. That this will be to the profit of Germany is plainly indicated by Dr. Wirth, who looks for an understanding between victors and vanquished for purposes of war relief. In forecast of a response to the commission, it is plain that Germany will refute the accusation of fraudulent bankruptcy.

Among the fiscal reforms put forward to satisfy the commission is a forced loan bearing no interest for three years. This is a precedent which hereafter may have vast consequences. Once the basic idea of forced loans is admitted it cannot be confined to Germany. A prospective is opened up that cannot be agreeable to what is called, in current jargon, the capitalist class. Here is what is tantamount to a tax on fortunes—not on income, but on capital. Dr. Wirth, in the opinion of the French, is clearly turning toward and appealing to England and endeavoring to widen the breach that exists.

GROUNDLESS RUMOR IN INDIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, India (Friday—Telegraphic inquiries by the government of India failed to reveal the existence of a foundation for the mischievous rumor current in certain sections of the press that King Hussein contemplates the sale of part of the Hedjaz Railway.

PLANS FOR A THIRD PARTY TAKE SHAPE

Senator La Follette's Speech Against Monopolies Has Points of Agreement With the Anti-Privilege Platform

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — Senator La Follette's speech in the United States Senate on Thursday, attacking government by privilege in the interests of industrial, commercial and financial monopoly, was read with keen interest here yesterday by those who have been watching the progress of the efforts to organize a new third party on the basis of a demand for abolition of privilege.

Upon such a national platform the Committee of 48 is lining up the Liberal, farmer and Progressive Republican and Democratic vote in at least 11 of the middle western states, and a committee is now at work organizing in New York and other eastern states.

Comparison between the La Follette speech and the committee's platform show that Senator La Follette and the committee are thinking along the same lines.

Reserve Board Blamed

"Monopoly interests have acquired control not only of the major industries, but of raw materials, fuel, transportation and credits," said the Senator; the people's efforts to break these monopolies had failed, he said, chiefly because they had been unable to comprehend that the road to power and profit lay through control of government, and this the monopolists had realized.

The purpose of the committee is the "abolition of privilege, meaning by privilege the unjust economic advantage by possession of which a small group controls our natural resources, transportation, industry and credit, stifles competition, prevents equal opportunity of development for all and thus dictates the conditions under which we live."

Senator La Follette said that the exploiters had learned how to use the government to create special privileges, amassing great wealth quickly and thus creating an inequality of wealth which with profiteering was the prime cause for panics and depressions. He intimated that the chief cause of the farmers' present predicament was the inflation forced upon him by the financial interests using the Federal Reserve System as an instrument to the desired end.

Parties Said to Have Failed

"Our agricultural communities, upon which our entire population is dependent for its food, are being strangled," said J. A. H. Hopkins, national executive chairman of the committee, yesterday. "Lack of governmental assistance in financing crops, and inadequate, expensive and inefficient channels of distribution are responsible.

"With unequaled natural resources sufficient with proper cultivation and intelligent distribution to feed the world, our farming communities find it impossible to market their crops, while the food which the consumer requires is rotting on our fields and in our freight yards. Our coal lands are held out of use by the coal monopolists, production is being intentionally curtailed, and our fuel, like our food, can be purchased only at prices far beyond the reach of the average pocketbook.

"The failure of the Democratic Administration and the increasing lack of confidence in the Republican Administration are due to the fact that neither of the old parties has met this issue. On the contrary, they have shown that they have no comprehension of the underlying causes responsible for the situation.

"Our program clearly states the economic issues which require readjustment, and with equal clarity designates the first steps which must be taken to remedy the situation. These are:

"Public control of natural resources by taxation of all land values, including land containing coal, oil, natural gas, mineral deposits, large waterpowers, and large commercial timber tracts, in order to prevent monopoly and speculation, to aid industry and to force idle lands into use.

Public Rail Ownership

"Public ownership of railroads, canals and pipe lines, including all necessary distributing and terminal facilities and all necessary means of communication, in order to give the same service to all users.

"Equal rights, economic, legal and political, for all citizens, and all civil rights, including free speech, free press, and peaceable assembly, as guaranteed by the Constitution.

"This program strikes directly at the financial control of the Wall Street banking group, which through its ownership of our avenues of distribution, alike controls our natural resources, industry and credit.

"Through governmental machinery we must finance our farmers by affording them the requisite advance credit. Our railroad must be publicly owned and operated for service at cost, with the distinct provision that food products must be given preferential dispatch and minimum freight rates, thus insuring their delivery without deterioration and at a reasonable price.

Cooperative Markets

"Under these circumstances our agricultural communities would be stimulated, production increased, and our food supplies made available to consumers in our great cities and towns promptly and without any unnecessary or fictitious overhead expenses. Such a solution is impossible under present conditions, because the interests of the banking group are interwoven with the railroad trust, the packing trust, the wool trust, the milling trust and all the other industrial monopolies whose profits arise from the exploitation of the producer on the one hand and the consumer on the other. The private ownership of railroads and their operation for profit inevitably involve sidetracking our low-priced food products in order to give preferential dispatch to the higher valued commodities, which bring a larger freight income.

"There is a widespread demand for public or cooperative markets through which the necessaries of life can be locally distributed."

DR. WIRTH'S STAND PRAISED IN GERMANY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin

BERLIN, Germany (Friday)—Dr. Wirth's speech last night in the Reichstag received today the almost unanimous approval of the press and public. It is felt that never has the German case been put before the world so cogently or so impressively. The "Tageblatt" says that Dr. Wirth's position as Chancellor is now unassailable.

The most effective passage in the speech was clearly that in which he replied with some warmth to Raymond Poincaré's statement that Germany had not made and did not propose to make any efforts to fulfill the reparations conditions. "I must vigorously deny that statement," he cried amid the cheers of the deputies.

The figures which Dr. Wirth supplied to disprove Mr. Poincaré's statement were very effective. "Since the acceptance of the London ultimatum," he exclaimed, "Germany has paid the allied powers 1,100,000,000 gold marks in cash; and materials to the value of 500,000,000 gold marks, and I need only refer to the delivery of shipping locomotives and sea cables before the London ultimatum."

It is expected that the German reparations note will be dispatched to the Allies tonight.

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INDEX FOR JANUARY 28, 1922

Business and Finance.....Page 9
- Less Activity in the Bond Market
- Monetary Policy and Gold Standard
- London Iron and Steel Exchange
- Australian Trade With New Zealand
- Report on Texas Cotton Markets

Editorials.....Page 14
- The Trusts and the Government
- Famine Relief
- General Smuts and the League of Nations
- Arthur Nikisch
- Editorial Notes

General News—
- End of Shantung Rail Controversy Seems Imminent 1
- Development in the Near East of Concern to Allies 1
- Interest in the Reparations Keen.... 1
- Plans for a Third Party Take Shape.. 1
- Politics in Wilson Removal Denied.... 1
- Egypt Now Hit by Non-Cooperation.. 1
- British Colonial Policy Outlined..... 2
- Profiteering by Banks Is Charged.... 2
- Bonus Payment Plans Assailed..... 4
- Society Asks for Dyer Bill Passage.. 4
- Democratic Policy Urged in Business.. 4
- Coal Regulation Plan Is Outlined.... 4
- Labor Heard at Farm Conference.... 4
- Debts Bar Way to Trade Revival..... 5
- Labor Board Cuts Railway Wages..... 5
- Capitalization of Premium Decision... 5
- Rail Labor Board Work Described.... 5
- G. B. Shaw's Views Upon Education.. 6
- Pacific and Irish Pacts Reviewed..... 6
- Russia After 23 Checkered Years..... 6
- Recent Visit of Prince to Bombay.... 7
- Ireland and the Allegiance Oath..... 7
- Party Crisis in New South Wales..... 7
- Spain Looks for French Advances.... 8
- Prohibition Now Fully Vindicated....11

Illustrations—
- Wooden Church in Eastern Galicia.... 3
- Railway Bridge, Mexico..... 8
- Fairlie Locomotive Used on Mexican Railway 8
- "Valley of the Toucques," by Troyon..13

Labor—
- Mining Industries Active in Austria.... 6
- Trade Unionists Win Mooted Point..... 6
- Metal Workers in Vienna Are Unruly. 8

Music.....Page 12
- "The Snow Maiden" in New York
- Character Studies in Music
- Opera in Chicago
- New Zealand Music
- Pianola Music
- London, New York and Philadelphia Notes
- Boston Notes 11

Special Articles—
- At Random 3
- Pocket Classics 3
- Wooden Roofs of Central Europe..... 3
- Prince of the Asturias..... 3
- A Village Park in Winter..... 3
- Rehabilitation of Mexican Railways.. 8

Sporting .....Page 10
- Gould and Wear Reach Finals
- Study Handling of Tournaments
- McWhirter Is New Champion
- Individual Class B Matches Today
- Seattle Defeats Vancouver, 4 to 3
- Holland Draws With Germany

The Home Forum.....Page 13
- License Versus Liberty
- Troyon's Greatest Strength

POLITICS IN WILSON REMOVAL DENIED

Washington Officials Insist Massachusetts Enforcement Officer Temperamentally Unfitted for Work—J. P. Roberts Chosen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —In a lengthy statement giving the reasons for the removal of Harold D. Wilson, chief of the prohibition field force of Massachusetts, Roy A. Haynes, federal Prohibition Commissioner, explained that while Mr. Wilson was a capable and efficient official, he was temperamentally unfitted to be kept in his post. The point of incompatibility between him and Elmer C. Potter was stressed, the blame for the lack of harmony being placed upon Mr. Wilson. Politics, it was asserted, played no part in the removal of Mr. Wilson. Reference was made by Mr. Haynes to the charge that he "showed lack of respect for his superiors, when, pending readjustment of office quarters and floor space for the different branches of the director's office, he carried his criticism of officials to the public through the platform and through the press."

David H. Blair, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, gave similar reasons for dispensing with the services of Mr. Wilson in Massachusetts. Henry Cabot Lodge, whose name has been brought into the case, was said by Mr. Blair to have spoken to him about Mr. Wilson only to do him a favor.

"Incompatibility" Alleged

Mr. Blair's statement, in part, follows:

"Major Haynes and I alone are responsible for this move. There was such an evident incompatibility of temperament between Mr. Wilson and Mr. Potter that a separation was absolutely necessary. Mr. Wilson admitted they could not dwell in harmony together. So Major Haynes and I tried to do him another favor by offering him a place as a general prohibition agent, believing that the chase of the bootlegger and the capture of the still was the work which would most appeal to him. Of course, it is not true, as stated, that Mr. Wilson was 'requested to transfer his law enforcement activities to some state far removed from Massachusetts on the ground that the old Bay State does not favor genuine impartial enforcement'; nor is it true that the Quincy House raid had the slightest thing to do with it.

"This bureau wants all violators of the law punished, wherever it is violated, and would like to see the law enforced 100 per cent in Massachusetts, but it does not believe that the law can be successfully forced by men who are not amenable to any authority. It realizes that one man cannot do the whole job; that teamwork is absolutely essential; and that any man who cannot or will not work with other men is a hindrance rather than a help to law enforcement.

"At the time Mr. Wilson was in my office on the day we offered to appoint him a general prohibition agent, he left with the promise that he would give out no statement to the press except that 'the matter is still in abeyance.' During the same afternoon he gave out a typewritten statement to the newspapermen in Washington, and he has been continually giving out statements to the press and making speeches since that time, in which statements and speeches he criticized his superior officer and this bureau.

"It is quite evident from his statements that he is temperamentally unfit for the position which we tendered him. I feel that the public interest demands this offer be withdrawn and that Mr. Wilson be removed from the service, and this is accordingly done. James P. Roberts of Brookline has been appointed prohibition enforcement officer for the State of Massachusetts.

"Mr. Roberts has been indorsed by the Anti-Saloon League for the State of Massachusetts. He has been associated with the Treasury Department in the State of Massachusetts on the field force."

Mr. Haynes' Statement

Mr. Haynes had the following, and a great deal more to say about Mr. Wilson:

"When there continued to be no improvement in the Potter-Wilson relationship, and it was felt that a change must be made, and, in view of the fact that there never had been any question in the department as to Mr. Wilson's honesty, energy and interest in his work, Mr. Wilson was offered a position on the general agents force, but at that time Mr. Wilson said that he did not look favorably upon the general work offered him, and suggested that a little more time be given to work out the Massachusetts problems. A few weeks ago in Boston, Commissioner R. A. Haynes conferred with Mr. Potter and Mr. Wilson, and at the conclusion of the conference, both gentlemen agreed to do all possible to harmonize their differences. More recently Mr. Wilson showed an utter lack of respect for superiors when, pending readjustment of office quarters and floor space for the different branches of the director's office in Boston, he carried his criticisms of officials in departmental procedure to the public through the platform and through the press, rather than awaiting adjustment that was then under way and which has since been successfully consummated. In brief, in his past relations Mr. Wilson has so frequently been a storm-center in administrative matters that even many of his best friends have come to admit that it would be useless to continue the present policy, hoping for an ultimate harmonious relationship to come about between Mr. Potter and Mr. Wilson, and most agree that the difficulties engendered toward a desired readjustment originated with Mr. Wilson, rather than with Mr. Potter.

"It is frankly admitted Mr. Wilson was an excellent enforcement officer. In fact, again last week, he was offered a position on the general agents force, which he declined. It goes without saying that there will be no tendency to adopt a less vigorous enforcement policy in Massachusetts with some other man at the head of the field force, for the national policy—of which Massachusetts is a part—is the maximum of efficiency in enforcement work."

EGYPT NOW HIT BY NON-COOPERATION

Serious Situation Arises Owing to the Nationalists' Exhortations to Their Countrymen to Boycott British Interests

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—A serious situation has again arisen in Egypt, owing mainly to the adoption by the Egyptian Nationalists of Mahatma Gandhi's policy of non-cooperation as at present in force in India. Added to this, as cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, a manifesto has been issued calling on all Egyptians to refuse to serve or have any intercourse with Englishmen. No Egyptian politician is to be allowed to form a ministry until the British policy changes.

The manifesto goes on to remind all native officials that they are servants of Egypt and that no one has the right to ask them to work against their country. Lawyers are called upon to endeavor to settle matters out of court in preference to bringing their cases before British magistrates.

Banks Greatly Affected

In addition, a boycott is declared on all British banks, and the people are instructed to withdraw their deposits and place their money in native banks. British ships are to be boycotted both as regards passengers and merchandise. Egyptian labor for unloading ships is also to be withheld. A certain amount of time is allowed for merchants to clear British stocks, but for the future both British goods and manufacturers are to be absolutely banned. A special Nationalist commission is to be formed to supervise imports and advise traders of all articles that come from Great Britain. If the native traders persist in dealing in British goods the threat is made that they also will be boycotted.

Several arrests have taken place of signatories to the manifesto, which is looked upon as a direct incitement to little short of rebellion. This latest phase of political life in Egypt has been engineered by Saad Zaghlul Pasha's supporters, and has a direct bearing on negotiations now taking place between the Sultan and the British Government through the High Commissioner of Egypt. Up to this latest move on the part of the Extremists, a hope had been entertained in official circles here that an agreement might shortly be reached by which Harwat Pasha would accept the Sultan's invitation to the premiership.

There is reason to believe that certain modifications to the present British offer of home rule were actually under contemplation, but just how they will be affected through this latest outbreak it is impossible to say. Chief among the immediate benefits that would have accrued to the people in the absence of this manifesto would have been the relaxation of martial law.

Action Comes at Bad Time

It is considered deplorable among educated Egyptians that the outbreak should have occurred just as efforts to arrive at some modus operandi, as a means to hastening a return to a constitutional régime, were so near accomplishment. Zaghlul's delegation is credited with the responsibility for the present movement, which must, if proceeded with, inevitably delay those very reforms which educated Egyptians are crying for. Both the industrial and political conditions of any country must necessarily be interfered with when that country is under martial law, and the best action under the circumstances would have been to remove the cause for martial law with the least possible delay. The fact that the leaders of the movement have been promptly arrested, and papers publishing the manifesto suspended, may have a salutary effect, and it is hoped that Lord Allenby's prompt action will have nipped the disturbance in the bud.

The effort has evidently been to inaugurate a wholesale disturbance on the same lines as is being carried out in India. This action of the Extremists must result in bringing home to all who demand security for life and property, and to those who hold that the security of the Suez Canal is of imperial importance, the absolute need for the continuance of a firm and definite policy in Egypt.

END OF SHANTUNG RAIL CONTROVERSY SEEMS IMMINENT

Chinese Delegation Indicates Its Acceptance of Compromise Which Now Needs Signature of the Premier at Peking

SAYINGS OF THE CONFERENCE

"The potential benefit of this great campaign of education which has come out of the Conference is beyond calculation."—Dr. Alfred Sze, leader of the Chinese delegation.

"We have triumphed over the bugbear of extreme opponents of international cooperation by the convocation of the Washington Conference and its signal achievements."—Oscar S. Straus, honorary chairman of the General Committee for the Limitation of Armament, of the United States.

"In a day, Japan can change the attitude of China from one of distrust and suspicion to that of confidence and good will."—Dr. John Calvin Ferguson, adviser to the Peking Government.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —The end of the long-drawn-out controversy over the Shantung railroad question is in sight. Every indication yesterday pointed to the probability that an official announcement of a settlement satisfactory to the Chinese and Japanese delegations will be made not later than Monday or Tuesday of next week.

Following the efforts made during the past few days by outside parties, including President Harding, to get the two delegations together, it is now apparent that the gap between them has been bridged and that while the Chinese are still somewhat averse to the acceptance of the proposed compromise the disposition is to accept it as the best way out of the tangle and the situation that would arise from the postponement of the question.

Wang Ch'ung-hui, chief justice of the Supreme Court of the Republic of China, one of the delegates, indicated yesterday that so far as the delegation itself is concerned the proposed settlement is as good as accepted. In the meantime, however, the delegation is awaiting word from Peking conveying the indorsement of W. W. Yen, the acting Premier, who has apparently assumed this position temporarily because of the fact that his indorsement of a compromise arrived at in Washington would go far to convince the Chinese people that the interests of the Republic were not surrendered in the parley with the Japanese.

Terms of Compromise

It was indicated that the delegation expects the acting Premier, who is actually Minister of Foreign Affairs, to indorse the compromise which is in the main the formula framed some weeks ago by Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, and by Arthur J. Balfour, head of the British delegation, when their aid was asked in connection with the deadlock.

The terms of the compromise are now stated to be as follows:

First—China is to pay for the railroad by treasury notes extending over a period of 15 years, with the option to pay whatever balance remains at the end of a five-year period. This eliminates the proposed loan from Japan which would never be accepted because of opposition in China and the fact that the loan has become a serious political issue.

Second—China is to have the managing directorship of the railway, thus giving China, at least on the surface, control of the road.

Third—A Japanese traffic manager and chief accountant are to be appointed by China.

Chinese Opinion Uncertain

One of the points still left to be discussed in connection with the agreement is the actual relation of the traffic manager and the chief accountant to the Chinese managing director. Their title will either be that of "assistants" to the manager or "associates" to him. This title will not mean very much in practice, but the Chinese would probably prefer them to be called assistants for the reason that the term would carry the implication of Chinese predominance in operation of the property. The Chinese delegation wants everything possible done to conciliate public opinion at home. Whatever apprehension is felt now is due to the uncertainty as to how the acceptance of the formula will be taken in China.

As soon as the settlement is concluded the Chinese delegates, it was stated, will prepare a statement of the case to be sent home by way of justification of the Shantung agreement. The intent of the statement is to give assurance to the people that their interests have not been surrendered. The Japanese delegation, it is known, is prepared to accept the formula.

A drafting committee consisting of Japanese and Chinese experts has been already appointed to put the Shantung settlement in technical, legal form for ratification by the two delegations. This committee will meet today, and while formal adherence of the Chinese to the railroad settlement will await indorsement from the acting Premier, it is probable that the settlement will be included in the

draft, so that the entire agreement will be ready for announcement at short notice.

The Chinese delegation, Dr. Wang intimated, does not regard the proposed settlement as ideal, but they do regard it as the nearest possible approach that meets the practical difficulties of the situation. If no further hitch occurs, and this the delegation believes unlikely, they feel that the people of China will on the whole accept the settlement with a "good grace."

Nothing discloses better the extent to which the Shantung railroad issue had loomed as a menace threatening the peace of China than the fact that W. W. Yen should temporarily assume the duties of Premier. The expedient was apparently calculated to disarm the opposition in Peking, due to the fact that Premier Chang had been under fire for several weeks on the ground of alleged truckling with Tokyo. Foreign Minister Yen, who was educated at the Episcopal High School in Virginia, and at Virginia University, is said to have the confidence of the Chinese people and his indorsement of the proposed settlement would go far to prevent a backfire that might lead to the denouncing of the delegation and its work.

Radio Rules Approved

Conference Committee Limits Use of Stations in China

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The resolution of December 7 regarding radio stations in China, with an explanatory declaration, was readopted by the Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern Questions yesterday, eight powers represented agreeing that all radio stations in China, whether maintained under the provisions of the international protocol of September 7, 1901, or in the grounds of foreign legations, shall be employed only for the sending and receiving of government messages, except that in the case of interruption of all other telegraphic communication such stations may afford temporary facilities upon notification of the interruption to the Chinese Ministry of Communications.

All foreign radio stations in China operated under treaties or concessions of the Government of China are to limit the messages sent and received in accordance with the terms of the treaty or concession.

Control Arranged

If there are any foreign radio stations maintained and operated in China, without the authority of the Chinese Government, they are to be transferred and taken over by the Chinese Government, to be operated under the direction of the Chinese Ministry of Communications upon full compensation as soon as the Chinese Government is prepared to operate them efficiently for the public benefit.

If any questions arise as to the radio stations in leased territories in the South Manchurian Railway zone, or in the French concession at Shanghai, they are to be regarded as matters for discussion between the Chinese Government and the government concerned.

The owners or managers of all radio stations maintained in the territory of China by foreign powers or citizens shall confer with the Chinese Ministry of Communications for the purpose of seeking a common arrangement to avoid interference in the use of wave lengths by wireless stations in China.

Dr. Sze, speaking on the subject of China's policy with regard to radio communication, read the following declaration:

"The Chinese delegation takes this occasion formally to declare that the Chinese Government does not recognize or concede the right or any foreign power or of the nationals therefor to install or operate, without its express consent, radio stations in legation grounds, settlements, concessions, leased territories, railway areas or other similar areas."

Rules of Warfare

The Committee on the Limitation of Armament yesterday adopted the following resolution for the establishment of a commission on rules of warfare presented on behalf of the Subcommittee on Draft, by Mr. Root:

The United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan, have agreed:

"I. That a commission composed of not more than two members representing each of the above-mentioned powers shall be constituted to consider the following questions:

"(a) Do existing rules of international law adequately cover new methods of attack or defense resulting from the introduction or development, since the Hague confernce of 1907, of new agencies of warfare?

"(b) If not so, what changes in the existing rules ought to be adopted in consequence thereof as a part of the law of nations?

"II. That notice of appointment of the members of the commission shall be transmitted to the Government of the United States of America within three months after the adjournment of the present Conference, which after consultation with the powers concerned will fix the day and place for the meeting of the commission.

"III. That the commission shall be at liberty to request assistance and advice from experts in international law and in land, naval and aerial warfare.

"IV. That the commission shall report its conclusions to each of the powers represented in its membership.

"Those powers shall thereupon confer as to the acceptance of the report and the course to be followed to secure the consideration of its recommendations by the other civilized powers."

Military Cut Asked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Reduction of appropriation for the army and navy is urged by the Women's Committee for World Disarmament, which is calling upon men and women throughout the country to write to Congressmen Patrick H. Kelly and Daniel R. Anthony, insisting upon a drastic cut in the military appropriation bills.

The committee says that whether one is disappointed or pleased by the positive results of the Washington Conference it must be recognized that the efforts of the people won both the calling of the Conference, and also whatever step has been taken toward reducing the danger of war. It was that effort, it says, which, "evoked by the conviction that war settles nothing but rather destroys the very substance of our social and economical fabric, found expression through the organizations working for disarmament which informed the people as to the manner and moment in which to speak."

It must continue to speak in 1922, it adds, as although the initial step toward reducing the danger of war has been taken, it is not possible to stop there. The proposed 1923 military appropriations amount to 85 out of every 100 dollars, only slightly below the 1922 figure, and the new military policy is also found by the committee to be "fraught with many forbidding phases of attack upon our national life and ideals."

LORD GREY URGES NEW FOREIGN POLICY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

EDINBURGH, Scotland (Friday)—Speaking in Edinburgh tonight on foreign politics, Lord Grey said that nothing seemed to distress the supporters of the government more than that its foreign policy was not respected. That policy had had some disastrous consequences. The faults were not all due on one side, but the consequences must be taken into account. They were all agreed that the reconstruction and restoration of Europe was urgent and that sections of Europe should cooperate to organize as best they could to pull things around.

The two most organized nations in Europe, Lord Grey said, were Britain and France, and they were essential to the starting of that policy. At present there was less confidence and good understanding between these two governments than since the entente was first made in 1894. That was the most serious fact in European politics, and it was essential to look it fully in the face. It had come about, Lord Grey said, through the faulty methods of the Supreme Council, which had a jerky way of dealing with politics. The present method of the government was too much limelight and too much secrecy.

Lord Grey expressed some hesitation as to whether the Genoa Conference was a well-thought-out scheme.

FEDERAL BUREAU AID ASKED FOR JOBLESS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Aid of the War, Navy, Agriculture, Treasury, Interior and Commerce departments in providing work for the unemployed was requested by President Harding yesterday in a letter.

The President suggested that in those six departments there might be repair and construction work which could be undertaken now when "the most difficult period of the winter is still before us," rather than later in the year.

"The response of employing interests throughout the country to the appeal for special efforts to afford employment to the greatest possible extent during the winter has produced highly gratifying results," the President said. "The natural self-reliance of the American citizen has been supplemented in these times by neighborly help, by part-time work, by odd jobs.

"The response of the general public to appeals for the widest possible employment has been so generous and effective that I think we should be the more concerned to have the agencies of the federal government do their very utmost to share in this humane effort."

MR. REED ASSAILS NEWBERRY DECISION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Assailing the "whitewashing" of Truman H. Newberry under a resolution "black with infamy," James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, in the Senate yesterday, characterized the seating of the accused Michigan Republican as a "stupid and idiotic thing."

Senator Reed singled out for attack Frank B. Willis (R.), Senator from Ohio, author of the resolution giving Mr. Newberry title to his seat in the Senate, after condemning the lavish use of money in the Michigan campaign.

"Never has there been so shameless a publication of the infamy of a group of men as that which this resolution provided for those who voted for the seating of Newberry," the Missourian declared.

Mr. Willis sat silent throughout the tirade, which furnished an indication of the character of the attack which the political opponents of the Michigan Senator intend to make upon the Republican Party during the coming Congressional campaign.

"FREE STATE" RECOGNIZED

CHICAGO, Illinois—The naturalization oath was changed yesterday when Mrs. Bridget Walsh and John Ferguson appeared before Judge Kavanaugh for final papers. They forswore allegiance to "George V, King of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Irish Free State."

BRITISH COLONIAL POLICY OUTLINED

Winston Churchill Declares That Rhodes Idea of Equal Rights for All Will Dominate Policy in Africa

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—Winston Churchill, speaking tonight at a dinner in connection with Kenya Colony and Uganda, said that like other holders of the seals of the Colonial Office he did his best to take a warm interest in all their great spheres of material development. Among all their possessions and protectorates those of Kenya and Uganda presented themselves with exceptional vividness to his mental eye. Mr. Churchill recalled his last visit to the colonies and said one always thought of two men above all others in connection with Uganda, Sir Frederick Lugard and Lord Rosebery who, when the time came for someone to say something in the Cabinet, said: "Unless Uganda is retained I resign."

So, Mr. Churchill continued, this wonderful country was acquired which, in 50 or 100 years hence, would be regarded as an economic asset in raw material of various kinds of the very first order in the whole structure and composition of the British commercial organization.

The Indian Question

It was of Kenya, Mr. Churchill said, that he wished mainly to speak because the British settlers there constituted "one of our greatest responsibilities, our greatest difficulties and one of our highest hopes." It was curious, he said, that on the morrow of the greatest of their victories they should be confronted in some African and Asiatic countries with many evidences of unrest. There seemed to be an impression abroad that all the discontented had to do was to say that the British should depart bag and baggage. "I think it is time," Mr. Churchill said, "that it was known that it is not the rule we are going to follow."

Dealing with the Indian question, Mr. Churchill said that the democratic policies of Europe were by no means suited to Asiatic peoples. By applying the same policies there was always the possibility of a mistake. There could not be a worse way of dealing with the native population than by haughty manners, combined with the logical application of the needs and theories based on the experience of western democracy. India had entered as a partner into the Empire and England had to be very careful to treat its interests and its citizens with the respect which was their due. They had to be very careful also not to shape the laws of the Empire in any one part so as needlessly inflict an invidious distinction upon those from India.

The African Confederation

In Africa, Mr. Churchill said, they intended to apply broadly the Rhodes principle of equal rights for all civilized men, white or colored." That meant that natives and Indians alike, who reached and conformed to well-marked European standards, should not be denied the fullest exercise and enjoyment of civil and political rights.

Alluding to the scheme for the amalgamation of the four countries of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar, Mr. Churchill said that it made one magnificent whole and the problem of the four countries might be solved on a higher plane and with greater advantage if there was a united superior organization for the whole of those regions. That was the ultimate conclusion they would reach in a few years. He had delayed action because they were going through bad times and could not afford to disturb the existing order at the present moment, but he looked forward to the day when a great East African confederation, almost an empire, would be created, with a common energy and massed and pooled credit and resources, by which every member of that confederation would be benefited.

RESTRICTIVE LAWS SCORED BY SENATOR

AKRON, Ohio—If the United States Government ever fails the calamity is less likely to result from external attack than from the decadence of the institutions which constitute its foundation—liberty, law, order, justice—J. T. Robinson, United States Senator from Arkansas, said in an address before the Ohio State Bar Association yesterday.

He decried the practice of making thousands of laws and said that the Dyer Anti-Lynching bill was unconstitutional and would fail to curb lynching.

"A fallacy widespread and universal exists," he said, "that legislation is the logical remedy for every wrong inflicted and for every right impaired."

KANSAS RADICALS INVADE SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas—Miss L. E. Wooster, state superintendent of public instruction, is organizing a campaign to drive the radical teachers out of the big state schools. Reports have been quite current for some time that in some of the big schools there are members of the faculty who are firm believers in the Soviet Government and other radical types of government. They have been spreading this propaganda among the students quite extensively, according to reports, and the students in turn have gone home and started various radical movements among their neighbors and friends.

Miss Wooster is arranging with the American Legion for the appointment of student members of the Legion now attending the schools for reports on the instruction given by various instructors in political economics and sociology. That the students should be permitted to study and that they should be told of the theories of the various forms of government is not to be prohibited or censored.

PETITION AMENDED IN COOPERATIVE CASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—An amended petition asking to have the Cooperative Society of America adjudged bankrupt is to be filed in the United States District Court here today by H. S. Blum and D. K. Tone, attorneys for holders of beneficial interests. The petition will frame the original charges in different language, to conform to the technical requirements of the court. It also will cite many matters that were brought out by the investigations of the Central Trust Company which acted as a receiver, according to Attorney Blum.

A petition for a rehearing of that angle of the case which was heard by the United States Court of Appeals and decided in favor of the Cooperative, was filed yesterday. It is claimed that the society answered the petition in bankruptcy on its merits and therefore had no right to a subsequent dismissal by demurrer.

The society once had 181 retail grocery stores, operated ostensibly on the cooperative plan. It has sold 96 stores and closed up all but 30 of the remainder. More than $28,000,000 worth of "beneficial interests" were subscribed and more than $11,000,000 was collected by agents of Harrison Parker, the chief trustee of the society.

STOCKYARD STRIKERS VOTE TO STAY OUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—By a referendum vote the members of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, on strike in 20 important centers throughout the middle west, declared they want the strike to continue.

In Chicago, the largest packing center, the members refused to consider the question of discontinuing the strike. Outside of this city the vote was 9997 to continue and 641 to go back to work, with the exception of St. Paul and Albert Lea, Minnesota. At these two important points a vote of 100 per cent in favor of continuing the walkout was reported. These figures were announced here yesterday by Dennis Lane, secretary-treasurer of the union.

SALE BIDS ON EIGHT WARSHIPS ACCEPTED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Eight of the nine obsolete warships recently offered for sale by the Navy Department have been awarded to the firm of J. G. Hitner and Sons of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the Navy Department announced yesterday. The aggregate bid by the Hitner company, which was the highest offered, was $235,000 for the eight ships.

The ninth ship, the old cruiser Memphis, now wrecked on the shore of Santo Domingo, was recently sold to the A. H. Radetsky Iron and Metal Company of Denver, Colorado.

The ships sold to J. G. Hitner and Sons included the former battleships Maine, Missouri and Wisconsin. The ships will be broken up for scrap.

GOVERNMENT GETS SIGNED SHOALS LEASE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Henry Ford's signed contract for purchase and lease of the Muscle Shoals, Alabama, government-owned properties, was delivered to the Secretary of War at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon by W. B. Mayo, chief engineer for Mr. Ford.

Nine of the 11 members of the House from Wisconsin declared in a letter to the Secretary that in their opinion the best interests of the country would be served by turning over the Muscle Shoals plants to Mr. Ford, provided his bid was reasonable.

WOMAN GETS SCHOOL OFFICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Suspending its by-laws to make the action possible, the Board of Education has elected Mrs. Grace Strachan Forsythe a district superintendent of city schools. She is the first woman to hold this office. Four votes were cast for Mrs. Forsythe and three ballots were blank. One member voted against suspension of the by-laws, believing such action illegal.

WARRANT FOR A. C. TOWNLEY

FARGO, North Dakota—A warrant has been issued here for the arrest of A. C. Townley, president of the National Nonpartisan League, charging him with implication in the alleged embezzlement of $3000 from the Scandinavian-American Bank of this city.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston Announces

A Free Lecture on

Christian Science

By William D. Kilpatrick, C.S.B., of Detroit, Michigan

Member of the Board of Lectureship of This Church

IN THE CHURCH EDIFICE

Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Sts., Back Bay, Boston

Monday Evening, January 30, at Eight O'Clock

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED

PROFITEERING BY BANKS IS CHARGED

Administration Aroused by Claim That Exorbitant Commissions Are Collected on Loans of Funds Supplied by Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Alleged profiteering with government funds at the expense of the farmers, particularly the live-stock raisers of the east and south, have aroused the ire of the Administration in Washington.

The allegations are to the effect that banks in certain localities are charging exorbitant commissions on the emergency funds granted by the War Finance Corporation to aid the live-stock men and others to tide over the period of financial depression.

It was stated on the highest authority yesterday that the Administration is in no way a party to the alleged profiteering, and that the President and his official family desire the country as a whole to know that whatever profiteering is going on must be laid at the door of agencies that are acting as intermediaries between the War Finance Corporation and the farmers to whom the loans are ultimately made.

The charges of profiteering were brought to the attention of President Harding and the Cabinet yesterday when Albert B. Fall, Secretary of the Interior, presented reports he had from various sections, particularly the southwest, to the effect that in some instances the live-stock men had to pay interest at the rate of 10 per cent or more on the emergency government funds provided them.

Secretary Fall stated that 5 per cent interest was charged by some banks for a six months' loan, and that 2 per cent additional was charged for renewal. Under such a practice the borrower of government money would be compelled to pay 12 per cent per annum. As a general rule the live-stock men require loans extending over a period of at least 18 months, so that the burden imposed by the alleged practice would make borrowing all but prohibitive.

It is stated that the Administration disapproves in the strongest terms of any attempt to use government funds for profiteering purposes, as it is the intent of the War Finance Corporation to distribute the funds without any profit to the government. If it be the case that profiteering is conducted, it was officially stated, the blame must be squarely placed with the banks in the local communities.

After hearing the charges submitted by Secretary Fall, the President took immediate steps to ascertain from Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, whether or not such a practice was known to the government. He also consulted Eugene Meyer Jr., the managing director of the War Finance Corporation. Secretary Mellon assured the President that the government cannot share any blame for heavy commissions extorted on funds borrowed from the Federal Reserve Bank.

Mr. Meyer, when called to the White House, said he had no knowledge of the existence of the practice reported to Secretary Fall. He added further that the War Finance Commission had agreements with the agencies handling its money which prohibited them from charging more than 2 per cent per annum in addition to the 5½ per cent charged by the corporation. Five and a half is the standard rate, although in rare cases, Mr. Meyer said, the rate is 6 per cent.

WISCONSIN CITIES MAY CHECK LIQUOR MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—The new year placed all the cities of Wisconsin with the exception of Milwaukee under the general charter provided by the last session of the Legislature, held in 1921. The new law rescinded all special privileges granted through individual charters given to cities by the previous legislatures. Forty-four cities made the change when 1922 was ushered in. Uniformity of elections and of many details of city administration are counted on to result from the general charter. Municipalities will retain practically all of their old powers and will be permitted to determine the form of their administrative machinery.

Probably the most important section of the new law is that which permits cities to enact penal ordinances for the suppression of the liquor traffic. This opens the way for local option under the general prohibition law and allows municipalities to share in the money obtained for fines imposed for violation of the law.

ALASKAN CITIES TO CELEBRATE OPENING OF NEW RAILROAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Washington—The golden spike in the $53,000,000 government railroad connecting Seward and Fairbanks, Alaska, will be driven in February. Passenger rates on the new road will average about 6 cents a mile, making it possible for a passenger to go direct to Seward from Seattle for about $89.50 instead of $195, the cost before the government railroad was in operation.

The trip from Seward to Fairbanks will take four days over the new road. Formerly it was necessary to go by boat from Seattle to Skagway, thence by rail to White Pass road, again by boat down the Yukon to Fairbanks. As the Yukon was only navigable in the summer, the new road marks a distinct progress in transportation, for passengers will be able to reach the interior of Alaska the year around.

The trip from Seattle to the interior can now be made in less than half the time formerly required. The saving of time for boats outward bound is even greater as vessels going from Fairbanks to White Horse had to contend with the strong Yukon River current.

A transfer is still necessary at Riley Creek, but the bridge is to be completed by February. It will be 570 feet long. The only other unfinished structure is a bridge at Nenna which will have a 700-foot clear span across the Tanana River and will cost $1,500,000.

The federal offices at Seattle recently announced that a thorough investigation of freight rates on the Alaskan railroad will be made and a comprehensive freight tariff for future guidance will be prepared. The committee will study freight tariffs, schedules and classifications now in effect on the railroad line.

Seattle is planning a celebration simultaneous with those of the Alaskan cities in connection with the driving of the golden spike. Steamship companies are expecting increased freight movements to southwestern Alaska and the interior this coming summer, due to the marked reduction in transportation as a result of the railroad. Since it has begun handling traffic, the price of beef at Fairbanks has decreased 25 per cent a pound and oats have dropped from $140 a ton to $75.

Placer gold mining and much development work that have been inactive for several years promises to become active again. The steamship companies are also preparing to handle an increased number of tourists in 1922.

LINCOLN CABIN STATE PROPERTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DIXON, Illinois—The State of Illinois has come into possession of the site in Dixon on which stood the log-cabin where, in 1833, Jefferson Davis administered to Abraham Lincoln the oath of fealty to the United States. It was the occasion upon which Lincoln received his commission as captain in the Black Hawk War, an allegiance which the great president kept to his last day, although within a quarter century, Davis was the leading figure in the opposition to the union which Lincoln fought to save.

BUILDING BOOM IN CHICAGO DEPENDS ON ATTITUDE OF UNION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—If the various trades will only observe the Landis award on wages and working conditions, Chicago may start the biggest building boom in its history this spring, according to T. E. Donnelley, chairman of the Citizens Committee to Enforce the Landis Award, speaking at a luncheon of the Machinery Club.

At the same time his committee issued a statement asserting that, with the city overflowing with unemployed, union laborers are breaking away from the position taken by their leaders and are applying for their old jobs at the Landis scale.

"Capital cannot be expected to risk large sums of money," said Chairman Donnelley, "when it is known that the old system was a producer of waste, exorbitant costs and inflated values.

"Owners of vacant property cannot be expected to plan improvements when they know that in a few years an economic law stronger than any group of men will sweep away the artificial restrictions which they would impose, reduce costs, and leave them with buildings worth less than they were built for.

"If the Landis award prevails, it means continuous employment for the building craftsmen at wages higher than are paid in surrounding cities. It means lowered building costs and the end of the housing shortage. If anti-Landis unions should by any chance be successful it will result in a minimum of construction. The Landis award must be effective for the good of Chicago."

Fights between employers and the building trades have been periodical and intense, according to the citizens' committee. "In 1900 and again in 1910," the committee says, "strikes of considerable size tied up all construction in Chicago. Just a decade later—in 1920—another controversy put an end to all building. For 90 days, not a nail was driven—not a brick laid—not a girder raised. When business was resumed, it was uncertain—a labor agent might use some real or fancied breach of union rules to call off the workers. This chaotic condition—exorbitant wages, absurd limitations on materials, restrictions of what union men might do—continued until the spring of 1921 when the employers and a number of the building trades submitted their differences to Judge Landis as referee.

"Judge Landis returned his award on September 7, 1921. It was considered fair and just by the thinking public and by the employers, but a number of the unions involved, after promising to abide by whatever decision was reached, repudiated this agreement and left things exactly as they were at the beginning. Rents continued excessive, the local housing shortage presented a serious problem and prospective builders were frightened by the prohibitive costs of construction."

After telling how the committee was formed, it says it secured the pledges of contractors doing 85 per cent of the work in the Chicago district to abide by the Landis award and the committee. "It placed 2500 carpenters on an open shop basis after the carpenters' union refused to come under the arbitration. It secured millions of dollars in insurance to protect Landis-award construction, conducted a great employment bureau with branches in other cities, and started the fight to put the plumbing, sheet metal, carpenter, slate tile and composition roofing, fixture hanging, cement finishing and lathing trades and hoisting engineers on an open shop basis.

The Friendly Glow

WE receive your complaint with a smile, but we try very earnestly to cure our faults—

And we don't think of carping criticism, but cooperative criticism, because we know that every complaint is a direct aid towards perfecting Edison service.

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston

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BOSTON

White's February Furniture Sale

THIS IS THE SALE

When our friends may select their Furniture from the largest assortment we have shown since 1917. By reason of our extensive purchases for this annual event we are enabled to offer greater values in dependable qualities than in any similar sale for more than five years.

One of the unusual features:

PERIOD FURNITURE AT MEDIUM PRICES

The methods of furniture making have been greatly advanced and the improvements in construction and finish are in evidence in this sale. Better Furniture at Lower Prices.

To give you an idea of the scope of this sale we shall show, for example,

117 Styles of Bureaus
132 Styles, Chifferobes, Chiffoniers and Chefferettes
56 Styles of Toilet Tables
54 Styles of Vanity Cases
153 Styles of Wooden Beds
67 Styles of Brass Beds
30 Styles of Iron Beds
96 Samples of Living Room Suites
246 Upholstered Chairs and Rockers—Samples
156 Pieces of Reed Furniture
83 Styles of Living Room and Library Tables
31 Styles of Long Davenport Tables
102 Styles in odd Chairs and Rockers
12 Styles of Serving Wagons
106 Styles of Buffets
96 Styles of China Closets
94 Styles of Service Tables
112 Styles of Dining Room Tables
67 Styles of Dining Room Chairs (1197 pieces)

And Hundreds of other odd pieces.

"I will say a few words at random, And do you listen at random."

Threepenny Bits

One of the chief complaints of the European when he visits China for the first time is that everybody looks alike. He walks through the Chinese city of Hong Kong or through the thronging streets of Shanghai or Peking, and wonders vaguely how a friend can really recognize a friend, and how, once a temporary separation has taken place, any one can be sure of a family reunion. Maybe, it is not so bad now as it used to be, but it certainly was the case before the great wave of queue cutting swept over the country at the time of the revolution.

Well, Europeans were always quite satisfied that the fault lay with the Chinese and not with themselves until, some years ago, Sir Robert Hart came back to England, after spending about 30 years almost continuously in China, and scandalized his fellow countrymen by remarking to a reporter, shortly after landing at Tilbury, or wherever it was he did land, that everybody in London of all places "looked alike."

All Alike as Two Peas

"In China," he continued pleasantly, "everybody is different; no two men, no two women and no two children have even the remotest resemblance to each other, but here—well, they are all alike as two peas."

Sir Robert was, of course, consciously or unconsciously exaggerating. But anyone who cares to think about it may derive a great lesson from the remark. For the situation is really just the same in regard to threepenny bits and sixpenny bits and many other things. Now a threepenny bit or thruppenny bit or a thrippenny bit—all three pronunciations are current—is, let it be stated for the benefit of those who do not know, a small English silver coin the value of which is three pennies or in the coinage of the United States, six cents. It is, of course, smaller and thinner than its bigger brother the sixpenny bit. Moreover it has a perfectly smooth edge or rim whereas the rim of a sixpence is milled. Yet, every now and again, an outcry is raised against the threepenny bit, and it is insisted after the manner of a famous state document that it is "confusing, confounded and ought to be abolished."

But the fact is it is not really any of these things to any save only to the Harts in London or Europeans in Peking. The great mass of people have no real difficulty in telling the two bits apart, or the threepenny bit, it is safe to say, would have been abolished long ago. As a matter of cold fact, it is so far from being abolished that it is actually coming more prominently into favor. At any rate, it has recently been more urgently in demand than perhaps ever before.

An Interesting Story

Why? Well, it is an interesting story. It appears that the threepenny bit is a coin greatly desired by the native traders on the Gold Coast, which, as everybody knows, or ought to know, is on the west coast of Africa. The fact is indeed recorded that one of these native traders recently made earnest demand that his whole account amounting to about £30 should be paid in threepenny bits—2400 of them! His plea was granted. An accommodating bank collected a sufficient number, and paid him.

Am I asked what was the reason of it all? Well "the story didn't say." But I remember years ago, in the course of a voyage in a tramp steamer, along the west coast of Morocco, that I went ashore at a certain little town famous, through untold ages, for its pottery. The low, dark, cavern-like shops that bordered the market place were filled with pottery, and men and women, Jews and Berbers, hillsmen and townsmen came hither to buy. It was strange pottery, like nothing else of its kind anywhere else in the world, with its curious gray glaze and its pale-blue markings. And I remember how I wandered from shop to shop, successfully, through long experience, resisting all temptations to buy in excess of my real desires, picking up just a little thing that took my fancy here and there. Finally I made my way out of the town altogether, on to the desert beyond, and so across the yellow sand down to the shore of the blue sea.

A White-Robed Potter

And there, under a solitary palm tree, I found a white-robed potter at work. Spread around him on the ground were all manner of pots, in all stages of manufacture, and, with nothing but a wheel and his own potter's thumb, he worked away as potters in the East have worked away through all the ages. He looked up as I approached, and gave me courteous greeting. He spoke a little English, very strange, disconcerting English it is true, English picked up from sailors to whom, at odd times, he had sold his wares, a mixture of nautical expressions, nautical words of emphasis, and the very latest from the lingua franca of the Mile End Road or Wapping Old Stairs. But still it was English, and we got along famously.

Yes, he had been a potter many years, and his father had been a potter before him, and his father before him, and so back and back to the days of the Prophet, always, all of them, potters. Did the Señor want to buy? Yes, surely, he did! Such a chance would not readily occur again. The potters in the town were well in their way, but the greatest potter in all the Sud was he with whom the Señor was conversing, he, Abdul the potter, by the seashore.

A Strange Thing Happened

Well, in the end, I picked out quite a number of pots, and, having collected them, laid the burden upon a boy who had appeared from nowhere for the express purpose, and was preparing to pay for them when a strange thing happened. Laboriously I was counting out various coins in good sheerefian currency, copper coins and silver coins bestrewn with strange signs. Amongst them, ever getting in the way as usual, were four threepenny bits. Abdul spied them, and his decision was apparently taken at once. If the Señor would give him those four coins, that would be sufficient. It was quite in vain that I sought to explain to him that they in no way equaled the sum I intended to pay him. Every protest had but one result—another pot was laid upon the boy. And so in the end, as the only way of saving the situation, I handed over the four threepenny bits, and the boy and I between us, made the town and the ship, somehow. That night, as we steamed south into the path of a full moon, I formulated a wonderful plan. One day, I would return to Morocco with a great sack of threepenny bits, and buy—the country.

POCKET CLASSICS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Publishers have begun to realize that in these days of constant hurry to and fro the quiet library and the evening lamp beside the winter fire are things of the past and quite impossible for thousands of would-be readers. More and more we are obliged to move about from place to place, in automobiles, on railroads, by ocean liners. We cannot carry folios with us, nor quartos. Even the octavo volume is too bulky for the suitcase and out of the question for the average pocket. What then? If we are to read at all, many of us, books must be somehow made smaller and lighter without loss in legibility. We must have portable literature, peripatetic libraries. We must have more pocket classics.

In the early sixteenth century publishers responded to a similar demand when the Aldine octavos were placed on the market for the convenience of traveling gentry. Paris and Lyons soon followed the lead of Venice by halving the size of these Aldine books into sextodecimos, and it was not long before Antwerp and Leiden were putting out 24-mos and small 12's for stagecoach use. The steady diminution did not stop even here, for the demand of wealthy ladies for missals and books of hours that would go easily into pockets and handbags, or could be attached by slender gold chains to the girdle, led to the production of many books positively tiny. Testaments two by three inches in size were issued in Italy and Holland, and there are complete editions of Dante's "Divine Comedy," perfectly legible, scarcely larger in length and breadth than an ordinary postage stamp.

Such a book as this, of course, is rather a curiosity than a convenience. It is not easy to handle, and its shape—almost that of a cube—does not adapt it to the ordinary pocket. The ideal pocket classic is not less than three nor more than seven inches in length; and it must be both thin and light. The type, moreover, must be clear and fairly large, for the book is to be read in all sorts of light and in swaying and jolting vehicles. All this makes it necessary that the paper be thin; but it must also be opaque.

Two or three American publishers are already issuing the classic of the world's literature in paper-covered volumes of three or four inches in length for the convenience of the traveling public. Selling for 20 or 25 cents a volume, these books should do much to keep alive the reading habit among persons who without them could scarcely read anything whatever except the newspaper. Wherever one goes nowadays—in railway stations, on Pullman coaches, or far up the mountain trails—one sees these little books drawn from vest pockets by men who 10 years ago had no other refuge in an idle hour than the sporting page.

The titles that have appeared already in these vest-pocket libraries are surprisingly numerous. Also, they are surprisingly intellectual. In considering them one is obliged to conclude either that the publishers have failed to gauge their public or else that the intellectual tastes and attainments of the American business man have been sadly maligned. The popularity of these libraries makes one incline to the latter conclusion. Like every one else, the business man, both at home and "on the road," reads what he can get. Hitherto this has been the newspaper—and even in this his intelligence has been pretty generally underestimated. Now that he can get the sages and poets and wits of all the world, however, and in a form which does not necessitate the services of a special porter to carry his books, he reads them in considerable numbers and with manifest pleasure, even with avidity.

Not every kind of classic, of course, will succeed in a pocket library. No one, I think, has tried to popularize the works of Immanuel Kant or those of Herbert Spencer in this form. The constant distractions of travel make it almost impossible for most persons to read on the train anything requiring close and long-sustained attention. But this does not mean that railroad literature need be trivial, frivolous, superficial. Most of those who have catered hitherto for the American traveling public have made a mistake just here, ignoring the fact that the average American is a serious-minded person who loves to be "improved" even more than he loves to be amused. Now it is a common error to suppose that good books are necessarily long ones—that a book really "worth while" must be weighty in a double sense. The publishers of pocket classics are discovering that this is not true. They are beginning to see that there is a public for such eminently serious and highly improving but short, sententious, epigrammatic writers as Marcus Aurelius, Epictetus, La Rochefoucauld. They have made again the discovery that Ben Franklin made in "Poor Richard's Almanac," that every true American loves a pithy saying.

I know a director of a great mail order house who has carried for years in his vest pocket a little leather-bound copy of Marcus Aurelius. As soon as he is seated in the train on his way to or from business, out comes his book. For he is a frugal man, an earnest man—else he would not be where he is—and does not like to waste his time. He reads a sentence or two and then closes the book, sitting for the rest of the journey with a look of deep and concentrated thought in his eyes. What is the value of the book to him if he uses it for only a few seconds? The answer is simple. Every day the wise Emperor lifts that business man out of his business thoughts and sets him on some long trail of quiet revery. Pocket classics are not intended to be read straight through. They are little springboards off which we leap from the present moment into past or future, from the present place into some other. They are little magic carpets wafting us away from the noise and dust of our immediate surroundings.

The American business man does not object to literature as such, but he wants it neatly compressed. A good essay, to him, is one that resembles a well-packed suitcase. He has no objection, apparently, even to rhyme and meter if they make for condensation, as they should. Some American poet will win fame and money one of these days by publishing his verses in compact form, at a low price, and in paper covers, as Browning did his "Bells and Pomegranates." One hears it said that three out of every four commercial travelers in the United States know Omar Khayyam by heart. Whether this is true or not, it is certain that the tent-maker's verses were among the very first verses to be made available in portable pocket form. They are ideally fitted for such a form and use because almost every stanza is a unit by itself. When you have read four lines you have usually come to an end and may put the book away for that day if you wish. This is the perfection of vest-pocket style.

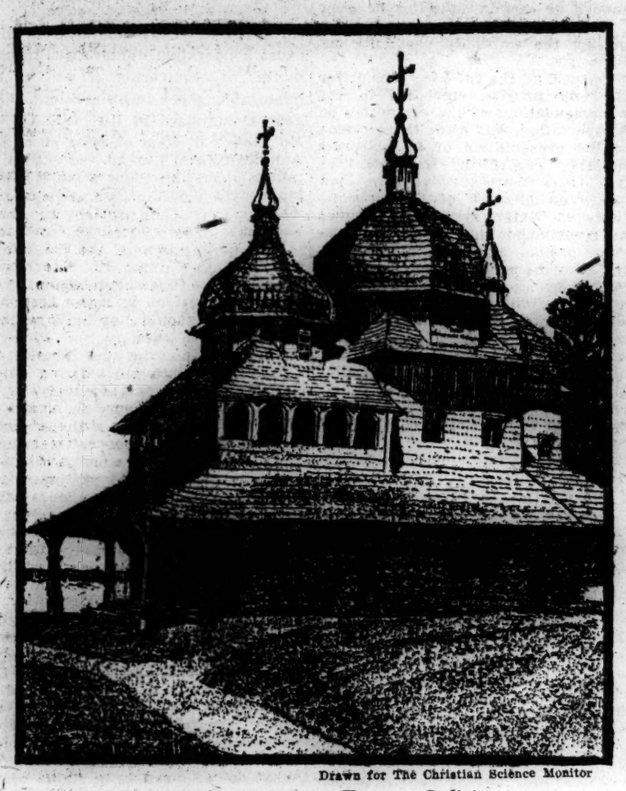
When the aeroplane becomes as popular as the automobile, and all the world is constantly on the move, it will be necessary for publishers to cater to the traveling public even more than they do now. Books will grow smaller and smaller, until the octavo volume will look as much like an extinct saurian as an ancient board-bound folio does today. In those days we shall be able to put 300 volumes on the shelf that now holds 30, and shall start out for a summer vacation with a complete assortment of history, fiction, and poetry in our hip pockets.

Of course all this is sure to react eventually upon literature itself—and favorably. Publishers cannot bear all the burden of the change because there is a limit beyond which the condensation made possible by thin paper and light bindings cannot go. Our writing itself will have to become more condensed. The successful writer will not be he who can turn out half a million words every year, but the man who can put much riches into little room. Books will be reduced to chapters, chapters to paragraphs, and these in turn to sentences. Authors will be paid not by the number of words, but by the number of thoughts. And undoubtedly all this will be good for literature, for we are today and have long been gross and habitual wasters of words. That was a sound and searching bit of criticism pronounced by an American Indian: "White man's poetry talks too much."

WOODEN ROOFS OF CENTRAL EUROPE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

A feature of popular architecture in Central Europe is the predominance of the sloping roofing over the walls. There is, of course, an economic consideration which accounts for this practice, for roofing materials are cheaper than those which are used for erecting walls, and besides this, the sloping surfaces of a roof require less building materials.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A wooden church in Eastern Galicia

There is also an æsthetic consideration: roofs give an extremely picturesque accent to scenery, especially so to mountainous scenery. There is nothing to compare with the outline of a cottage framed in wood amidst a Norwegian, a Swiss or Karpathian landscape.

If the dimensions of a Guzul church be examined we shall be struck by the incongruity of its proportions, for the walls form usually no more than one eighth of the whole height of the building. In some instances the pyramidal impression is particularly emphasized by sloping roofs introduced between the stories, with the object of interrupting the monotony of the vertical line. These roofings or rather projecting cornices suggest Chinese and Tibetan shapes, the only difference being their straight profile without bendings toward the edges. The Ukrainian wooden churches are derived from the common ancient prototype, the tops or stûpa, characteristic also of Indian architecture. They have preserved through centuries their admirable sculptural quality, and afford a good all-round design, artistically pleasing from all points of view. But with regard to the details they have lost a great deal of the marvelous decorative sense peculiar to the East. They exhibit only a little of that delicacy and minuteness of execution which is a feature of Russian carving. In the admirable churches of the northern regions of Russia, in the districts of Archangel, Olonetz, etc., elaborate lintels, doorways, window dressings, balustrades and finally shaped turrets are to be found of most exquisite invention. The Ukrainian churches, especially those in Galicia, are of a sterner, a more monumental character. There is more vigor and solidity, in Russia there is more decorative prettiness.

The mode of construction is, however, very much the same. The carpenter being unable to cover large areas, is compelled to cover every compartment of the building separately: thus has arisen the peculiar composition of three adjoining towers over a plan including three rooms of different size. As a rule the roofs do not rest on the square walls; there is an intermediary story of octagonal shape introduced in between which supports an octagonal dome or a bulbous cupola. Sometimes there is a series of sloping roofs, one over the other, ever diminishing toward the top. The treatment of the three adjacent parts of the building affords a great variety of solutions. Sometimes it is the frontal, the bell tower, which is the highest. It happens, however, that the central tower dominates the others, although in some instances the central tower is quite low, whereas the frontal one and the absidial in the rear are of almost equal size. The domes are crowned with tiny cupolas and huge golden crosses which considerably add to the picturesque effect of these churches.

The upper story of the bell tower is treated as a loggia, the roof resting on posts connected with cross beams or arcades. The projecting cornice of the inferior story forms a sort of marquee over the doorway, the windows are also provided with blinds usually without any carved ornaments. The walls are framed in horizontal girts consisting of plain round beams, which are notched together so as to fit over each other at the corners with the ends jutting out. The projecting timbers at the corners serve to support the cornice running round the first story. The cornice is sometimes of so considerable a width that it has to be supported besides that by special posts, forming a kind of very attractive gallery at the front or round the whole façade.

The roofings and sometimes also the walls are covered with wooden tiles overlapping each other. The arrangement of the plan is rather primitive. No provision is made for a staircase, and thus a ladder outside must be used to get at the upper story of the bell tower.

An interesting feature of the Ukrainian village is the single bell tower, of which many a specimen of the sixteenth to the eighteenth centuries still exists. The massive shapes of these old wooden towers produce a very peculiar effect. They have nothing in common with the towers in western Europe of the same epoch, which proudly erect their tall silhouettes over the crowded towns. The Ukrainian towers are clumsy and morose. They are not beautiful, are only poorly articulated and exhibit little techtonic value, but they look as if they organically belonged to the landscape, as if they were part of nature. The trees, the clouds and these stubbed towers strike one single note of desolation.

The album of drawings of wooden churches by the architect, Mr. A. Lushpinski which appeared in Lemberg, 1920, affords a rich series of edifices of which the oldest belong to the sixteenth century. Drohobitsh, Tshortkiv, Rohatyn, Yavoriv, Khotynets, and many other towns, townships and villages of Galicia pass before our eye. For the first time the lover of art is presented with such a lucid picture of the Galician wooden style. It is also a pity that the author did not supply simultaneously the text to the illustrations. Some explanatory notes would greatly help the use of the plates. It would be also interesting to know from which sources Mr. Lushpinski took his information on the dates. Of 40 buildings about 20 are provided with precise dates. The wooden architectural styles of the Slavonic peoples have been very little investigated, a fact which cannot be attributed to lack of material. On the contrary, the Ukraine, Poland and Galicia abound in wooden churches and also in synagogues which exhibit the same style with slight modifications due to the requirements of the rite and distinct social conditions. We notice in these synagogues the same sloping graduated roofings, although without cupolas, the same open galleries and turrets. In some localities all traces of wooden architecture have perished except these old synagogues belonging to the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. They are still to be found near Kovno, Kiev and the district of Minsk, rare examples of a style which is bound to disappear within a short time.

PRINCE OF THE ASTURIAS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

An interesting effort is being made at the present moment to bring Prince Alfonso, the Prince of Asturias, as is his more general title, heir to the crown, to the attention of the Spanish public, and to make both Prince and people know one another better than they have done. He is in his fifteenth year, and is just on the point of emerging into public life.

The monarchy in Spain is perhaps as stable as any other; undoubtedly it is much more so than some. But its stability rests upon uncertain and passing circumstances, which are chiefly two, one being the personal popularity of the King and the other the backwardness of the nation in comparison with others. There is the hold the clergy have upon the people, the bureaucracy also, and the other big influences of old Spain. But, along with the general awakening of Spain that is now in process, there must soon come a great awakening and enlightenment of the people. The Syndicalist progress and successes in recent times are very significant. However, for the moment the throne is sound enough.

In the circumstances the introduction of the Prince of the people is a matter of peculiar and somewhat pathetic interest. Here is a comely little bright-eyed Prince; what shall be his future? So people put it to themselves contemplatively as they see him in the street, and certain public places. Hitherto next to nothing has been seen of him except when, as it were, he was attached to the skirts of his mother. In the summer time he has been seen chiefly at Santander and San Sebastian. A few months ago he passed through the process of being sworn into the army in a crack regiment, and thereafter took a part in certain maneuvers.

However royal and traditional this may have been, there was a feeling among some of those with the best interests of the monarchy at heart that it was something of a mistake, just as others have even doubted the perfection of the idea of the Queen appearing in public on horseback in a grand uniform of Spanish hussars. The military business in recent times, it is remarked, has been too serious for this sort of thing. So when recently, as a mere child, the Prince of the Asturias was exhibited out at maneuvers with his regiment, and was photographed in a trench with an officer showing him how to hold a gun while the Queen stood on the edge of the same trench, corresponding doubts arose. They came again when the little figure was seen marching in the streets with his regiment. On the other hand, among the most influential section this is regarded as the best and the proper thing to do. The Prince has a frank, open countenance. He is not Spanish in appearance; he is fair and his eyes are blue. The cast of his features is more of his mother's kind than the King's. His training has been simple and homely: he has been taught as much as possible of the things of Spain. He can speak English and French, and they say that his tastes have a leanjng toward the artistic side.

Thus the most notable event of his recent introductory period, that to which most publicity has been attached, has been a series of visits he has paid to the famous, and in its way, matchless picture gallery in the Prado. He is being taught all about the pictures there. He went accompanied by the Count del Grove and his tutor, Mr. Jonte; but the latter at once indicated to Mr. Beruete, director of the gallery, that it was he who ought to take in hand this special feature of the royal education, and so it has been.

On his first visit the Prince was taken first of all to see the works of Titian and the Venetian school and explanations as anecdotal as possible were given to him. On the same occasion he was given his first introduction to the wonderful collection of the works of Velasquez that there is in this hall. Mr. Beruete explained to him the beauties and magnificence of the "Surrender of Breda" that occupies most of the space in the wall at the end of the Velasquez hall, and the other works in turn. On his second day he was introduced to the pictures of Rubens, Van Dyck and Murillo; the third day was dedicated exclusively to Goya. And so on. Various visits have also been paid to the museums of Modern Art and of Natural History.

In the articles, probably inspired, that have appeared about him lately in various newspapers, it is said that the Prince of the Asturias embraces within himself "all the conditions necessary for being a good king." Again we are assured that this blue-eyed boy is simple, kind-hearted, a lover of the people and the country and "an enthusiast concerning the army and its glories." It appears to be the idea that you cannot have too much of the army in these affairs. He is "before all a good soldier." He "learned from his august father his love for this institution and he feels toward it an extraordinary enthusiasm."

A writer in "La Epoca," the most fashionable and, in the Conservative and governmental sense, the most important newspaper published in the kingdom, observes that the Prince exhibited his military tendencies even when he was much younger and extremely small. An anecdote is told to prove this point. One day when the boy was staying at La Granja, this royal domain was visited by the famous painter Sorolla, who offered his greetings to the Prince. The latter said at once, "Sorolla, draw me a soldier!" which Sorolla, with a pencil and a piece of paper the boy offered him, proceeded to do. The sketch being completed, the Prince looked at it very closely for some time, and then, with the pencil drew a military can on the head of the soldier, which Sorolla had left bare. This was considered wonderful.

One is assured that the Prince takes the deepest interest in the proceedings of the army in Morocco at the present time, and especially in those of the battalion of the King's regiment, his own, which is out there. Whenever any of the officers return to Madrid he talks to them intimately and inquisitively about what is happening. Thus, it is declared, his military spirit is high.

The assurance is given that in his very earliest years he showed an inclination toward both mechanics and art, and that his tastes have remained in this direction ever since. But also he is said to be scarcely less keen upon affairs of agriculture and poultry. Out at El Pardo, the royal estate a few kilometers away from Madrid, he has a miniature experimental farm of his own to which he gives great attention. It is said that he knows the names and characteristics of every kind of fowl that Spain produces.

The Prince's days and doings are naturally subjected to a careful discipline. He rises very early and is fond of taking morning walks in the Casa de Campo. His visits to the El Pardo estate please him enormously. He is much addicted to physical exercises, and is a good rider on horseback. The Count del Grove, who accompanies him to most places, and who has the position of director-general of his studies, is a retired army man and had much to do with the early training of King Alfonso. All in all it is fairly remarked that the Prince is in good hands and shows himself very amenable to the best influences.

A VILLAGE PARK IN WINTER

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

A far sun had set across lengths of factory stacks, touching them for a brief instant with vague, cold red, then slipping away, leaving them black-wrapped brick.

The village was small and only a few of its streets were orderly, with paved sidewalks. The rest, wandering crookedly away to the open country, were marked with increasingly infrequent small frame houses, the ragged remains of last summer's gardens, dingy red sheds, stiff lines of unlovely washing. Little mountain chains of heaped-up snow, specked faintly with cinders from the railroad and the factory stacks, intervened between footpaths and roads. Here and there were great undisturbed patches of snow which had escaped taint of dust or impress of heavy feet. They seemed very remote, as something too perfect to be real. Distantly, in the obscurity, there sounded the occasional bark of a dog or a bell, dangling from a sleigh shaft.

In the midst of the village was a park. Its immaculateness, the chaste simplicity of its one or two statues or a bowlder marking an historical event, its neat fir trees trimmed carefully even in the informal season when it is considered right for them to be rugged, made one think of an essentially shabby house in which one room has been chosen to be made beautiful. Far away from the dismal region where the factories were, its gentle slopes and hollows were free from the smudging fingers of soot and lay covered, even in a sense of inexpressible lightness, with a superb wrap of snow.

A man had long since gone through the streets of the village, touching to tarnished gold the tips of the few slender iron rods. A few shop windows blazed too brightly and a flashing sign, symbol of the will of the misguided proprietor to be progressive, marked the way to the Congress House. A church, silent, austere, lifted a spire to the sky just beginning to be marked with jewels spilled hesitantly forth from a cloudy chest.

Two pretentious arc lights glittered at the formal little entrance of the park, reached meaningly at the imposing bronze tablet which informed all the world of the donor of the park, pointing out with impassive brilliance the evidence of one man's public spiritedness. But the park was evidently originally designed for summer, and gracious warm days, and soft nights when tiny winds riffled through the firs and when fireflies drew coruscating patterns against the black sheen of the lake with its misty fountain.

Now it was winter, at night, when people slipped along the ice-clad roads of the village only from necessity, when the windows of the shops were misted from the warmth inside, when there were few guests at the Congress House and when the lead-gray church looked more aloof than ever.

With the light from his lantern glimmering fitfully as it swung at his side, the man whose business it is to make hourly rounds, moved through the winding little walks where he does not miss his footing even now in the cold dark.

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COAL REGULATION PLAN IS OUTLINED

Senator Kenyon of Iowa, Following Inquiry Into West Virginia Mining Troubles, Proposes Tribunal to Control Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Regulation of the coal industry through a governmental tribunal operating under a statutory code of industrial laws whose findings shall be enforced by "an enlightened public opinion," is recommended to Congress in a report filed with the Senate yesterday by William S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa.

As chairman of the subcommittee of the Labor committee that recently investigated conditions in the West Virginia coal fields that culminated last August in the "march" of coal miners on Mingo, Senator Kenyon intends to introduce a bill covering his recommendations in "due course."

Both sides, the mine owners on the one hand, and the United Mine Workers on the other, are blamed in the report for the disorders in the West Virginia-Kentucky mining areas. Senator Kenyon, in submitting his report, left it to the other four members of the committee to present their own conclusions.

Senator Kenyon says the Board of Mediation and Conciliation now existing could be enlarged or given additional powers, or recommends that a new board somewhat similar to the Railway Labor Board be created, consisting of three representatives of the employees, three of the employers, and three of the public, to be appointed by the President.

Compulsion Avoided

The industrial code would be enacted by Congress and its basis interpreted by the board, he says, "but the board shall not have the power of compulsion or of enforcing decrees or orders, that being left to an enlightened public opinion." No fines or penalties are to be provided.

In support of his industrial court plan, Senator Kenyon cites the remarks of President Harding in his recent annual address to Congress. At that time the President recommended an arbitration founded on a "code of practice." Senator Kenyon quotes the President when he says, "We might well have plans of conference, of common counsel, of mediation, arbitration and just determination in controversies between Capital and Labor."

In bringing forward his court plan, Senator Kenyon draws a wide distinction between it and the Kansas Industrial Court, which he regards in his report as impotent and fundamentally wrong because its decisions are based on force.

To bring about permament settlement of the West Virginia controversy, he holds that "there must be due regard on both sides for conflicting rights of the others." "It would seem," he says, "that both parties ought to be willing to waive some part of what they may regard as certain rights in the interest of the larger question of industrial peace."

Code Is Outlined

This can be brought about by Congress through the enactment of legislation containing the "industrial code," the Senator says, in which he enumerates 12 fundamentals:

1. Coal is a public utility, and in its production and distribution the public interest is predominant.

2. Human standards should be the constraining influence in fixing the wages and working conditions of mine workers.

3. Capital prudently and honestly invested in the coal industry should have an adequate return sufficient to stimulate and accelerate the production of this essential commodity.

4. The right of operators and miners to organize is recognized and affirmed. This right shall not be denied, abridged, or interfered with in any manner whatsoever, nor shall coercive measures of any kind be used by employers or by employees, or by their agents or representatives, to compel or induce employers or employees to exercise or refrain from exercising this right.

5. The right of operators and of miners to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing is recognized and affirmed.

Rights Are Stated

6. The miners who are not members of a union have the right to work without being harassed by fellow workmen who may belong to unions. The men who belong to a union have the right to work without being harassed by operators who do not believe in unionism. The organizations have a right to go into non-union fields and by peaceable methods try to persuade men to join the unions, but they have no right to try and induce employees to violate contracts which they have entered into with their employers, and the operators, on the other hand, have the right, by peaceable means, to try and persuade men to refrain from joining the unions.

7. The right of all unskilled or common laborers to earn an adequate living wage sufficient to maintain the worker and his family in health and reasonable comfort and to afford an opportunity for savings against unemployment, old age, and other contingencies, is hereby declared and affirmed. Above this basic wage for unskilled workers, differentials in rates of pay for other mine workers shall be established for skill, experience, hazards of employment and productive efficiency.

Women in Industry

8. The right of women to engage in industrial occupations is recognized and affirmed; their rates of pay shall be the same as those of male workers for the same or equivalent service performed; they shall be accorded all the rights and guarantees granted to male workers and the conditions of their employment shall surround them with every safeguard of their health and strength and guarantee them the full measure of protection which is the debt of society to mothers and to potential mothers. Few women are engaged in any way in mining, but it may be as well to announce this proposition as to pass it by.

9. Children under the age of 16 years shall not be employed in the industry unless permits have been issued under state authority.

10. Six days shall be the standard work week in the industry, with one day's rest in seven. The standard work day shall not exceed eight hours a day.

11. Punitive overtime shall be paid for hours worked each day in excess of the standard work day.

12. When a dispute or controversy arises between operators and mine workers there should be no strike or lockout, pending a conference or a hearing and determination of the facts and principles involved.

BONUS PAYMENT PLANS ASSAILED

One Republican and One Democratic Member of Ways and Means Committee Attack the Administration Financing Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Administration proposals for financing the proposed soldier bonus payments were under fire in the House yesterday. While John N. Garner, Representative from Texas, ranking Democratic member of the Ways and Means Committee, put forward a strictly Democratic plan for meeting the payments, James A. Frear, Representative from Wisconsin, one of the Republican member of the committee, warned in the House against political defeat in the event the Administration resorted to a sales tax.

Mr. Garner's plan, which he will put up to his Democratic colleagues, provides for direct appropriations from the Treasury, reenforced by the sale of government certificates of indebtedness. The Treasury would be reimbursed through receipts of interest collected on the foreign debt or through the sales of obligations received from foreign governments in payment of those loans. Adoption of his plan of raising revenue would make a special form of taxation unnecessary.

It was pointed out by Mr. Garner that the strain upon the Treasury would only be temporary until reimbursements should be made. He expects, and will obtain, strong Republican support, for the majority party is split asunder on the question of financing the bonus.

Mr. Frear, in a speech in the House, warned of a serious party split should a sales tax be approved in connection with payment of adjusted compensation. He referred to the announcement by the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, Joseph W. Forney (R.), Representative from Michigan, that a sales tax calculated to reach $1,600,000,000 is being reconsidered.

"We were told recently by the President," said Mr. Frear, "that there would be no shifting of taxes, there was to be a lifting of taxes. We have, in part, repealed the excess profits taxes. We have reduced the surtaxes by $61,000,000 a year, and we have repealed the luxury taxes and the proposition now is to place a consumption tax upon the people, which is a direct shifting of the taxes.

"I do not know whether you realize what that is going to mean. A gentleman from New York told me yesterday, 'We have lost our state, I fear.' If you have a consumption tax placed on the people of this country of between three and four billions of dollars you will lose the whole country, just as they lost the country in Canada."

APPEALS FOR GERMANS BRING CRITICISM

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Congressional anxiety seems to be directed more toward restoration of German moneys and properties to their German owners than to pressing American claims against the former enemy, Col. Thomas W. Miller, alien property custodian, said yesterday.

"I receive about 50 telephone calls daily from members of Congress," Colonel Miller said yesterday. "Of these 49 ask how I am going to return some of the German property. But only one calls to ask what I am doing in regard to pressing the American claims against Germany."

Of the $415,000,000 in claims presented by Americans against Germany, including the Lusitania claims, Colonel Miller indicated that final analysis might reduce the total to about $10,000,000. He explained the extreme divergence between the two totals as being based on maximum claims filed by heirs of persons whose lives were lost on the Lusitania. Mr. Miller said he might appear soon before congressional committees to present his statistics in regard to these claims.

ELEVATED SHOWS PROFIT

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Revenues in excess of cost of service amounting to $1,117,621.33 are announced by the public trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway Company in their third annual report. Profits, however, must be applied to the reimbursement of cities and towns and no immediate general fare reduction is anticipated.

LABOR HEARD AT FARM CONFERENCE

Lines Between Industrial and Agricultural Workers Are Sharply Drawn, Following Speech by Mr. Gompers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —The Conference on Agriculture during a final all-day session yesterday departed from the even tenor of its way to engage in stormy debate over the alleged cleavage in interests of agriculture and industrial labor as regards wage deflation.

Samuel Gompers, standard-bearer for the forces of Labor, in the face of the determination of a majority of the farmers to call for deflation in the wages of railroad and industrial labor corresponding to that in agriculture, won a partial victory in the matter of striking out certain clauses in the report of the committee on costs and prices, recommending repeal of the Adamson eight-hour law, and defeating the amendment calling for lower wage scales among railway workers and miners, offered by W. H. Stackhouse of Springfield, Ohio. He later went down to defeat, however, in his attempt to have struck from the report of the Transportation Committee the statement that railroad corporations and Labor should share in the deflation process to the end that agriculture should profit by reduced freight rates.

Ford Project Advocated

Although the main interest of the day centered in the drawing of the line between industrial and farm labor and the declaration that a reduction of the wages of Labor was a necessary move toward a readjustment of a fair ratio of profit, there were also sharp debates from the floor on the reports recommending development of the St. Lawrence waterway project and the acceptance by Congress of the Ford Muscle Shoals project, both of which were finally adopted by vote of the conference.

For practically the first time during the course of the five-day conference, an opportunity was given for free speech under the five-minute rule, and full advantage was taken of it. It looked for a time during the morning session, as if the conference were headed straight for a shipwreck on the question of the report submitted by the committee on costs, prices and readjustments, but the conferees supported Mr. Gompers in his stand against the repeal of the Adamson law as a means for bringing freight reductions, and sent the report back to the committee for the revision of statements which would have put them definitely on record as favoring a reduction of industrial wages. However, the revised report as presented at the end of the day contained practically the same declaration in more carefully veiled terms.

It was adopted over Mr. Gompers' protest, carrying the statement that "there can be no revival of national prosperity until wages and capital bear a mutual and just share in the process of readjustment," and that "readjustment of farm prices and costs is prevented at the present time by distributors' spread in excess of the farmers' income and by high industrial wages and freight rates."

Mr. Gompers' Appeal

In a vigorous appeal from the platform against the conference declaring for a policy of pulling down industrial wages to match the farmers' income, which he declared would be the entering wedge between agriculture and Labor, Mr. Gompers rallied sufficient support for the time to defeat the amendment offered by Mr. Stackhouse branding union wages in mines and railroads as out of all proportion to those in agriculture and demanding reduction.

"If you favor this amendment and the report as it now stands," declared Mr. Gompers, "Labor will regard you as the allies of the enemy, the bankers and railroad chiefs and implement manufacturers who are trying to run this conference."

It was contended that the entire section of the report dealing with railroads should properly be left to the Transportation Committee. The fight was accordingly postponed until this report was submitted, containing, among recommendations for decreasing freight rates on farm produce to the rates in effect in August, 1920, by action of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the repeal of the guaranty section of the Esch-Cummins act, an appeal to those in authority to take such action as may be necessary in order that railroad corporations and railroad Labor should share in the deflation process.

Labor Leader Defeated

Mr. Gompers, contending that Labor was deflated already, moved for the elimination of this provision, before adoption of the transportation committee's report. The farmers were by this time ready for Mr. Gompers and overwhelmed him by sheer force of numbers. Apparently convinced that a reduction of railway wages would be the only practicable method of securing a reduction in rates, they stood pat for the declaration that railway wages, being out of all proportion to those of agriculture, must come down.

J. R. Howard, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, speaking "for 6,000,000 farm laborers," summed up the position of agriculture in defiance of the railway labor stand. Farmers cannot have a living wage, he contended, at the prices they are paying, and transportation costs are the chief item in those costs. Railroad labor is highly paid in comparison with other labor; therefore it is necessary for a balancing of the economic situation that railroad workers should submit to reductions in order to relieve the farmers' burdens. He was seconded by delegates from practically every section of the country, and the report was adopted by an overwhelming majority.

Canal Plan Approved

Thus the first specific recommendations adopted by the conference were branded by certain delegates in favor of more general recommendations, as "pulling the railroads' chestnuts out of the fire."

Approval of the St. Lawrence River waterway project, embodied in the recommendations of the committee on transportation, was made the occasion for the presentation of an elaborate "minority report" by Peter G. Ten Eyck (R.), Representative from New York, and member of the Subcommittee on Waterways, who put down the recommendation of the St. Lawrence project as "pernicious propaganda for the expenditure of $300,000,000 in development outside our own boundaries," and advocating further development of harbor and internal waterways through Congressional appropriations as being more valuable to the farmer. This was in turn scored as a "pork barrel project" by defenders of the St. Lawrence plan. The conference went on record, in approving the majority report, as recommending immediate steps by Congress to carry it to completion.

Ford Plan Urged

The last matter upon which the conference took action was that of the Ford Muscle Shoals project, submitted independently by Herbert Myrick of Massachusetts, agricultural editor, and after a lively debate, in which representatives of the fertilizer industry took a conspicuous part, was adopted as a conference recommendation. The proposal urged the Secretary of War to "recommend to Congress acceptance of Mr. Ford's proposal to take over the hydroelectric power and air nitrate plant at Muscle Shoals, under a guarantee to produce at capacity 100,000 tons of ammonium nitrate for the duration of the contract of 100 years." It was objected to on the ground that many of the conferees had not taken the matter under serious consideration and were uninformed, but was carried by a large majority.

Among other measures approved by the conference yesterday were the following:

Restoration of state railroad commissions.

Extensive addition to the refrigerator car equipment of the roads.

Joint water and rail rates.

Enactment of legislation to meet needs for short time credit of from six months to three years.

Extension of the War Finance Corporation.

GOVERNMENT FINDS DIFFICULTY IN FIXING ITS GENOA POLICY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —It was stated on the highest authority yesterday that the United States Government is not hindering or discouraging or seeking postponement of the Genoa conference. The relation of the United States to that conference is different from that of any other country involved and because of this difference the Administration is finding it difficult to decide on a policy and none has been announced.

There is no information available here that would lend encouragement to the idea that the United States is going to send a representative to the Genoa conference if it takes place in March or later. As to the remarks attributed to Ambassador George Harvey in yesterday's cable messages, the State Department was loath to believe that he had been correctly reported, as it was definitely stated that he had received no instructions in line with the policy which was indicated in the dispatches.

On the other hand it is regarded as probable that what Mr. Harvey learns concerning the French position during his conversations with officials in Paris may be useful to officials in Washington in determining the American policy.

MUNICIPAL PLANT VOTED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—By a vote of seven to two the Boston City Council adopted an order for the establishment and maintenance in Boston of a municipal electric lighting plant. Under the law the order must be passed during two successive municipal years and then submitted to a referendum of the people.

CITY MANAGER OUSTED

WHEELING, West Virginia — Unofficial tabulations yesterday show City Manager Homer Crago was recalled in Thursday's election by a vote of 10,297 to 4400. The entire recall slate was elected. The defeat of the administration was attributed to the woman vote.

DEMOCRATIC POLICY URGED IN BUSINESS

Farm Bureau Marketing Expert Believes Big Business Would Profit by Organizing Departments Along Cooperative Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania — Because cooperation diffuses wealth and minimizes profiteering, it will be an important agency in promoting a high general standard of life, said H. W. Moorhouse, director of research of the American Farm Bureau Federation, in telling about the cooperative marketing program of the federation at the meeting of the American Farm Economic Association here yesterday.

"Taking into account the limitations of cooperation," said Mr. Moorhouse, "I still see no fundamental reason why large corporations in many branches of business should not be organized on cooperative lines.

"Democratic principles should be carried over into business. I think democracy in government will be more successful when it is practiced also in industry. Even if the management of the local cooperative society may at times be less efficient than the small-town business, I still want cooperation. It is entirely conceivable that a wise autocrat could give us much better government than we democratically give ourselves, but in spite of the defects we are not willing to relinquish our democratic form of government.

"There has been too much misunderstanding about the 'control' of commodities by national associations of producers. The American Farm Bureau Federation, as I understand it, does not want to 'fix prices' in the sense that term implies. Do we or do we not believe in more stable, less violently fluctuating prices? We do. What do we mean by a stable price? One completely rigid forever? I think not. Do we not mean a price that fluctuates very little or perhaps not at all over a given period of time, varying with different commodities and circumstances? Such a price would be an improvement over a constantly changing price. I see no reason for daily fluctuations in the price of any commodity. Is not the function of price to keep production and consumption properly adjusted to each other? Is the daily fluctuation in the price of wheat for example essential in performing that service?

"I do not understand that cooperative associations ever intended to set aside the law of supply and demand. Supply and demand are results of judgment. Should not farmers as intelligent business men place themselves in a position to exercise sound judgments in regard to the supply of and demand for their commodities? It seems natural to me that farmers should want to possess their own storage reservoirs, arrange for their credit advances, and feed the market in an intelligent manner according to information collected and analyzed by their own men. A cooperative grain concern handling say 100,000,000 bushels of wheat in an orderly way would have a stabilizing effect upon the market. The U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., has more than that much grain signed up to be marketed through its agencies each year during the next five years.

"One fact which is hopeful for the future of cooperation is the growing interest in cooperative finance. It has always seemed to me significant that in Germany the cooperative credit society preceded cooperative marketing. Am I exaggerating the importance of finance when I say that it is the heart of marketing? The last annual convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation instructed President Howard to appoint a committee to give special study, during the coming year, to agricultural finance.

"I have always been impressed with the cooperative feature of the federal farm loan system. It has seemed to me that the local unit, namely, the National Farm Loan Association, might prove to be the training school for cooperation by farmers. With some modification of the Federal Farm Loan Act I see no good reason why the local association should not develop into an important banking institution supplying cooperatively a considerable portion of the funds for the commercial as well as the investment needs of farmers.

"May I suggest that we need to know more about cooperation in the United States? We have some valuable quantitative data supplied by the Bureau of Markets and the Census Bureau. In addition we should know how well the cooperative marketing association is performing the marketing functions. The American Farm Bureau Federation has undertaken a survey to try to throw more light on this subject."

CONFERENCE TO TALK LIQUOR ENFORCEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

PIERRE, South Dakota—Attorney-General Payne of South Dakota has given out a statement in regard to a request on the part of Federal Attorney-General Daugherty for a conference of states' attorneys to discuss the question of law enforcement.

The purpose of the conference would be to secure harmonious cooperation between law enforcement authorities of the federal and state governments, uniformity of proceedings where jurisdiction overlaps, and in general more prompt enforcement of all existing laws through a complete and effective working organization of all law enforcement officers.

Attorney-General Payne has taken up the matter of law enforcement in South Dakota with S. W. Clark, United States attorney for the district of South Dakota, and it is assured that the state law enforcement officers working under Attorney-General Payne will give United States Attorney Clark valuable and effective aid in enforcing federal laws in South Dakota, especially the prohibition amendment. This active cooperation between federal and state enforcement officers in South Dakota is expected to have great bearing on reducing violations of the prohibition law to the minimum in South Dakota this year.

FRILLS OPPOSED IN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

TRENTON, New Jersey—Opposition to the introduction of frills in the educational system was expressed by Senator David H. Agans, master of the State Grange, at the seventh annual meeting of the state Board of Agriculture here. Senator Agans said that for several years there had been a systematic effort to adopt many theories which tended only to increase the burden of taxation and that the time had come to put an end to it.

There are signs of progress in the serious economic condition among the farmers, according to Alexis L. Clark, chief of the Bureau of Markets, who said that the evils of waste in present distributing methods was a result of the practices of 100 years. He said that he thought it possible to look forward to continuous improvement for a decade or two with a gradual evolution of the distributing system from present methods based upon sound economics and good business practice. He added that the cooperative idea had arrived and that it now remained to see that it was placed upon a correct foundation.

SOUTH DAKOTA STATE SEAL CUT IN GRANITE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

PIERRE, South Dakota—Thomas Jacobs, a local stone-cutter, has been awarded the contract to cut on a block of native granite, two by four feet by six inches thick, the seal of the state of North Dakota, and to deliver the block to Washington, District of Columbia, where it will be placed in the Washington Monument.

The last Legislature authorized the Secretary of State to have such a granite slab made and appropriated $300 for the purpose.

The slab will be of a native mottled green granite said by Mr. Jacobs to be found only in the vicinity of Pierre and in quarries around Vancouver, British Columbia. The work will not be completed until next spring.

SOCIETY ASKS FOR DYER BILL PASSAGE

Action of Representatives in Voting for Anti-Lynching Measure Is Hailed as Success —Decision Is With Senate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"A triumph in the fight against mob rule in America," is the way the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People characterizes the action of the House of Representatives in passing the Dyer Anti-Lynching bill by a vote of 230 to 119. The association calls upon all citizens to work together to insure passage of the bill by the United States Senate.

"The encouraging action by the House," as an official of the organization said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday, "has given fresh impetus to the work which has been going on for about 11 years. Negroes about the country are planning to bring all possible pressure upon the Senate to pass the measure and they feel reasonably sure that it will do so. They have little doubt but that President Harding will sign the bill."

The association feels that the weight of constitutional argument behind the bill is so strong that no valid objection to it can be found and its 400 branches will begin campaigning through churches, clubs, fraternal organizations and newspapers for prompt and favorable action by the Senate.

The Dyer bill is called "a bill to assure to persons within the jurisdiction of every State the equal protection of the laws and to punish the crime of lynching." It defines a mob or riotous assemblage as "three or more persons acting in concert to deprive any person of his life without authority of the law, as punishment for some crime, or to prevent commission of some actual or supposed public offense."

The association has made special efforts for the enactment of this bill ever since the inauguration of President Harding, and prevailed upon him to include in his message to Congress the plea that the "stain" of barbaric lynching be wiped from the banner of American democracy."

The association also secured introduction into the national Republican platform of a plank pledging the party to deal with the subject of lynching.

MILLIONS WASTED BY RAILROADS IS CHARGE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Railroads of official classification territory are losing $12,000,000 a year because of the abolishment of the Trunk Line Freight Inspection Bureau, Harry J. Chapman of Long Island City, general chairman of the Trunk Line Association of the Brotherhood of Railroad Clerks, declared yesterday before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee. Mr. Chapman asserted that prior to March 3, 1921, a force of 900 inspectors were employed by the railroads in the territory in classifying freight, but when the inspection bureau was reestablished on November 1, 1921, it was with only 73 employees. The bureau is not now being maintained, the witness declared, in many of the important shipping centers.

Mr. Chapman and J. J. Forrester, legislative agent for the Brotherhood of Clerks, both gave instances of collusion between shippers and railroad employees under which dishonest shippers were granted lower rates than entitled to. Rigid inspection had been helpful, Mr. Chapman asserted, in the enforcement of the law.

Chairman Cummins said that the charges that the railroads of official classification territory were "throwing away $10,000,000 or $12,000,000 a year without apparent reason" would be brought by the committee to the attention of those responsible.

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CAPITALIZATION OF PREMIUM DECISION

Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission Rules Against Proposals of Companies to Issue Stock With No Set Par

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—That permission for public utility corporations to capitalize whatever premium surpluses they have acquired is inadvisable, and that granting of the right to issue stock with no par value is incompatible with the public interest and the successful financial management of the companies, are opinions handed down by the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities on four measures referred by the General Court of 1921. Following active opposition in the Legislature last year, a resolve was passed requesting the commission to "inquire into the subject of capitalization of gas and electric companies, to consider whether any changes in the existing laws relating thereto are necessary or expedient." Six public hearings were held, at which the bulk of argument was by the proponents of the measures, but despite which the commission rendered an adverse decision.

In reaching its decision the commission reviews legislative and legal precedent leading up to the Massachusetts laws imposing limitations on the capitalization and stock issuing prerogatives of gas and electric companies. Proponents of the measures under consideration, however, put particular stress on the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1898 in the case of Smyth v. Ames. The commission is not inclined to attach as much significance to this decision as applying to the case in point.

Case of Smyth v. Ames

"That case held, in effect," the commission says, "that, in determining whether railroad rates established by a state legislature deprived the railroads of the beneficial use of their property and were therefore in effect confiscatory, the test was, would the rates established by law permit a fair return on the fair value of the property employed for the public convenience. In applying this test the value of the property employed, rather than the securities representing it, is the controlling factor."

Continuing, the commission grants that utility companies will need to raise additional capital from time to time in order to give adequate service. The future of private ownership depends upon ability to obtain this capital at fair rates, and its accomplishment depends on bringing investors and rate payers into satisfactory business relations. With regard to the far-reaching proposals made to effect a change in policy, however, the commission deals carefully.

"The first of these," the commission says, "is the suggestion that existing stock of gas, electric and water companies be converted into shares without par value and that all new shares should be of like character. This involves an essential change in the policy so long pursued with respect to the securities of such companies. This suggestion, if enacted into law, would, in our opinion, have two almost necessary and seemingly inconsistent results so far as the public relations of the companies are concerned. Value of the present properties will be the controlling factor in all rate questions, although the decision in Smyth v. Ames indicated that other factors should be considered. On the other hand, the market value of existing shares, determined by dividends earned and paid, will necessarily be the basis for the issue of new shares. We do not see how any alleged present difficulties and disadvantages will be diminished by this step. We believe that they will be increased. Moreover, there is as yet no such fund of experience and no such agreement as to the advantages of no par stock even for business corporations as to warrant our recommending the adoption, even by way of permission merely, of a corporate policy for financing gas, electric and water companies the effect of which is at present so little understood—particularly as most of the arguments in favor of no par stock impress us as having little, if any, application to public utilities."

Premium Capitalization

"We do not believe," the commission says on the proposal for capitalization of premiums and valuation of properties on the basis of Smyth v. Ames, "that the premiums paid in to the gas and electric companies should be capitalised. In the first place, it would not right alleged injustices of the past, because the stock-holdings have changed so materially in the intervening years that any benefits of the proposed new method would probably enure to individuals substantially different from those who suffered the alleged wrongs. In the second place such a step will not operate equally among all of the companies. In the third place, if the purpose is to have the par value of the capital stock approximate its real value, the capitalization of premiums does not go far enough.

"If they alone are capitalized and not the surpluses, in effect, those companies which paid large dividends and thus created higher market values for their stock are rewarded against those companies which preferred to follow the more conservative policy of putting a higher proportion of their earnings into their plants. Why, then, it has been urged, should not both premiums and surpluses be capitalised; or, to put the question in another way, why should not the gas and electric companies be valued on the basis of Smyth v. Ames? The short answer, in our opinion, is that we see no promise of real step of improved credit for the enterprise or of better service or lower rates for the public. Moreover, if such a valuation were desirable, the elements of such a valuation, particularly in Massachusetts, are still so uncertain, the financial conditions today are so unstable that a valuation made now would be of little or no assistance a few years hence, and, in view of that fact and of the very large expense it would entail, extremely wasteful."

While the decision of the commission on the two proposed issues is unanimous, difference arises on the advisability of removing the existing premium law and allowing the companies to issue new stock at par. The majority opinion in favor is headed by Henry C. Attwill, chairman of the commission, while Alonzo R. Weed and Everett E. Stone question whether elimination of public control over the issue price of securities is advisable.

Change in Statutes

Mr. Attwill, in the majority proposal, suggests "that provision be made by which the utilities, in exchange for legislation which will enable them to finance their undertakings, will agree to forgo their constitutional rights in relation to rates and rely upon the good faith of the Commonwealth for just treatment. I think the Legislature might well consider the advisability of the readjustment of the capital stock of gas and electric companies in exchange for an agreement by the companies that the State shall have freedom in the future to regulate their rates and affairs. Such an arrangement would remove the objections now apparent to the payment of rates which give to the corporations more than a fair return as any surplus then acquired would be held for the benefit of the public and would be a fund upon which the public would not be required to pay a return."

In consequence of its decision the commission files bills to authorize sale of new shares at less than par if the commission feels they cannot be sold at or above par, and to permit sale at less than par of any shares sold at public auction, should they not be taken previously by the stockholders entitled. Also gas, electric and water companies would state such par value as the department shall authorize; the department would be allowed to impose such limitations and restrictions on dividends as deemed necessary as a condition of approval of the stock; and that in the issue of bonds the companies may fix such rate as the department may approve.

PLAN OF AMERICAN VALUATION URGED

Connecticut Chamber of Commerce Members Vote 30 to 1 in Favor of the Proposition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Connecticut—Nearly 30 to 1 in favor of the American valuation feature of the Fordney tariff bill, is the result of a referendum sent out to the members of the Connecticut Chamber of Commerce. As between the Fordney plan, the plan of the Smoot amendments and the so-called "Connecticut" plan, a very large majority favors the Connecticut plan. The results of the vote are being sent to the President and his Cabinet, to members of Congress and various organizations and individuals throughout the country.

The membership of the Chamber is made up of chambers of commerce, owners of public utilities, manufacturers, merchants, farmers, insurance men, bankers and miscellaneous citizens and concerns. On the straight question, "In levying a tariff on merchandise imported into the United States, do you favor an American valuation thereof as a basis?" the vote to date is "Yes" 308, "No" 11. The members were also asked to indicate their choice of plans in the following question: "If so, do you prefer: (a) The Fordney bill plan of American valuation; (b) The plan of the Smoot amendments; (c) The 'Connecticut Plan?'" In the replies, 87 favor the Fordney bill plan, 6 favor the Smoot amendments and 215 favor the Connecticut plan.

Both the Fordney plan and the Connecticut plan provide for out-and-out American valuation, as applied to all ad valorem duties. The Smoot amendments would apply the American valuation plan only to those cases where the President proclaims it. The Connecticut plan differs from that of the Fordney bill by providing that, after Congress has "pegged" the rate on each article on an American valuation basis, the President, probably acting through a commmission, shall have power to vary the rates of duty whenever fluctuations in exchange rates or other conditions render it desirable.

Of those voting against American valuation, one is a manufacturing concern, one the proprietor of a girls' school, one the president of a printing house, three are merchants, and five are insurance men. Those voting in favor of American valuation are drawn from all classes, manufacturers and owners of public utilities predominating. Party lines are not observable in the results, Democrats voting for the plan and Republicans against it.

George B. Chandler, secretary of the chamber, stated that the form of the Connecticut referendum had received much commendation and numerous calls for sample copies had been received. "There has been," said he, "a good deal of dissatisfaction with the form of the referendum of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States on this subject. It is objected to because a negative vote is necessary to sustain an affirmative proposition, because the American valuation feature is more or less obscured by other issues, and especially because all reference to the outstanding fact of German importations is somewhat too obviously omitted."

DEBTS BAR WAY TO TRADE REVIVAL

Reparations Must Be Adjusted for Economic Recovery, Holland Banker Declares—Ten-Year Delay Is Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Stabilization of exchange is impossible as long as the question of reparations to be paid by Germany and the regulation of inter-allied debts remain unsettled, according to William Westerman, president of the Rotterdamsche Bankvereeniging, Rotterdam, Holland. As guest of the Netherlands Chamber of Commerce here, Mr. Westerman said he thought this year and next would bring much reorganization and perhaps liquidation, and would show in lower dividends, perhaps in reduced reserves, the consequence of the period passed through.

"Will it be possible to come to normal conditions again? Will business revive, or are we entering a period as after the Napoleonic wars and after the crisis of 1873, of slackness in trade and cheap money?" he asked.

"This will depend largely upon the clearing of the political situation and the solution of the financial questions. In the exchange we see the photograph of the situation. As long as exchange does not become stable again, trading and to some extent producing, manufacturing and shipping, will remain gambling for uncertain odds.

Reparation Settlement

There never can be a stabilization of exchange as long as the question of the reparation to be paid by Germany and the regulation of the inter-allied debts are not settled. This will for the greater part depend on the attitude of the United States. It is quite clear that payment by all parties concerned is an impossibility, and we have seen how even partial payments by Germany have brought further disaster.

"Germany could pay only out if its exports and by selling marks; result, further inflation. In the end those marks were bought by speculators who in this way advanced and probably paid part of the German indemnity. As long as these payments continue to shake the whole financial situation of Germany, it will be impossible to stabilize the currency, or to create a new currency with proportion to the old. In the end Germany can pay only with the excess of its exports over its imports. Why not postpone the whole settlements for 10 years, let everybody breathe freely again and give his whole attention to production, and let the government take measures to make both ends meet? Then gradually the exchange will become settled, even partly restored, and nobody will be the worse for it.

Capital Increased

"I firmly believe that all such measures as have been proposed by Mr. Vanderlip and Senator Hitchcock or even the Ter Meulen scheme could then be waived. The sound countries of Europe would then certainly be able to get credits in the ordinary way. I consider this to be in the interest of America, a step farther on the road which leads to the placing of European securities with your investors."

Margins on foreign exchange business grew enormously during the war, Mr. Westerman said, and trade and industry could afford to pay a high interest and big commissions because their business paid well.

"The banks increased their capital," he continued, "built up their reserve and through concentration and combination took a place among the large financial institutions of the world. The place left open by the German banks and the decreased competition of the banks in the belligérent countries, where the banks had to concentrate their activities on their country and its government, gave Holland an opportunity to spread out and so become again an important factor in the clearing of international business.

"The taking over of a Netherland Indian Government loan by a powerful group of American bankers has given great satisfaction in Holland, but I believe that America must go farther. This was only a dollar loan. I should like America to interest itself in the guilder.

"Not always will the dollar be appreciated against the guilder. It is not so long ago that the position was the reverse, and this may come back.

"An interest in the guilder in India or Holland would bring an interest in our country, and interest in the colonies where a large field is still open for American capitalists. Then the ties between this country and our colonies, woven during the war, will become strong and it will no longer happen that the average American never heard about our colonies, with their 50,000,000 inhabitants and their enormous producing power."

Funding Bill Vote Expected

Administration Leaders Hope to Force Quick Decision

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Administration leaders will endeavor to press the foreign debt refunding bill to passage in the Senate before adjournment today. If possible a night session will be held to expedite its final consideration.

Porter J. McCumber, chairman of the Finance Committee, in charge of the legislation, was unable to secure a vote yesterday, owing to the fact that James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, who attacked the measure, desired to continue his speech this morning.

Before the bill can be passed a series of amendments, including the former "five way" soldiers' bonus bill offered as a rider by Furnifold M. Simmons (D.), Senator from North Carolina, must be disposed of. Another amendment which is to cause a sharp fight is one proposed by Hiram W. Johnson (R.), Senator from California, providing that Congress shall pass upon all agreements entered into with foreign governments for liquidation of any part of the $11,000,000,000 indebtedness. Mr. Simmons also intends to secure a vote on an amendment compelling payments of interest within certain specified periods, matters relating to interest payments being left in the hands of the proposed commission under the bill as it stands.

ADMIRAL DEFENDS FRENCH POSITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Defense of the position of France in the Washington Conference was made by Admiral Ferdinand J. Debon, a member of her delegation, at a reception given in his honor by French and Franco-American societies.

France needed a navy to protect her long coast line, he said. When she lost her place among the great sea powers she also lost her finest colonies, Canada and India. The argument that she has no enemies on the sea, the Admiral declared, might be applied also to the United States, Great Britain and Japan. France has a colonial population of 60,000,000 against 40,000,000 at home, a colonial acreage of 13,000,000 square kilometers, as compared with the 9,000,000 of the United States. France is the world's second colonial power and she depends for her life upon communication with her colonies.

France has 50 submarines, Admiral Debon said, and must build 50 more to carry out her plans. Since the war she has built but five; since the armistice the United States has built 44 and is laying down 42 more, and Great Britain has built 41. France, since the war, has built only 9000 tons for her navy, as against 1,177,000 for the United States, 400,000 for Great Britain and 350,000 for Japan. Figures proved that France, from a naval point of view, has been the most thrifty and wisest of all countries.

"ONE BIG UNION" PROPOSED

LYNN, Massachusetts—Announcement is made here that members of the Allied Shoe Workers Union would take a referendum vote in February, on the question of joining "one big union." The union claims a membership of about 5000 workers in Boston, Salem, Newburyport, Stoneham and this city.

LABOR BOARD CUTS RAILWAY WAGES

Working Rules Affecting Clerks, Station Agents and Freight Handlers Complete Revision of Federal War Agreement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Working rules affecting 300,000 railway clerks, station agents, and freight handlers, estimated to save the railroads of the United States under normal conditions $50,000,000 a year, were announced here by the United States Railroad Labor Board. This decision completes the revision of the national agreement which governed the relations of the workers and the roads during federal control.

Eight hours will still constitute a working day, but work by nature intermittent may be spread over a period of 12 hours, according to the new ruling. The old rule required the payment of time and a half for overtime beyond a spread of eight hours. Overtime pay is to begin after the ninth hour of actual work, regardless of the spread, if less than 12 hours.

General diversity of opinion marked the decision, unlike the findings on rules for the train service and the shop crafts groups previously handed down. Although concessions were made to the carriers, the railroad representatives on the board submitted a minority report, while one of the Labor group opposed the change made.

Dissenting Opinion

"Prior to federal control of railroads," said the dissenting opinion signed by Samuel Higgins, J. H. Elliott, and Horace Baker, "clerical forces generally were paid on a monthly rate basis which covered all services rendered.

"Other classes of employees covered by the clerks' agreement, including freight-house laborers and other station employees, generally worked 10 hours per day and were paid at pro rata rates for all time worked; ordinarily the same hours of service per day are now required to meet business needs throughout the country along the lines of the carriers.

"Clerks' rules govern a large class which are not clerks either by training or by special skill required—such as yard clerks, messenger boys, chore boys, laborers, students, apprentices.

"Work of all classes covered by this agreement is to an extent intermittent and does not require constant application. With a lesser day than 10 hours the carriers cannot, with economy and efficiency, meet the demands of the public.

"Punitive payment has but one justification—namely, preventing the working of unreasonable hours; therefore, it is our judgment that the imposing of rules requiring punitive payment for any service rendered by employees covered by this decision within the 10-hour period is unjust, unfair, unreasonable, and burdens the carrier with an uneconomical condition."

Disputed Rule

The disputed rule was as follows:

"Rule 57. Except as otherwise provided in these rules, time in excess of eight hours, exclusive of meal period, on any day, will be considered overtime and paid on the actual minute basis, at the pro rata rates for the ninth hour and at time and one-half thereafter."

In answer to the criticism, B. W. Hooper, W. L. McMenimen, and G. W. W. Hanger, submitted a great deal of statistical data to show that the employees involved were not required to work a 10-hour day prior to the war-time agreement. They characterized the dissenting opinion as "obviously erroneous to a very large degree," and "very indefinite."

"I concur in the statement made by the majority," said A. O. Wharton of the Labor group in his independent statement, "although opposed to the provisions of Rule 57 for reasons set out in the majority statement and because the principle of punitive payment for overtime after eight hours, for service of this character, is so well established and so generally recognized, and for the further reason that it is not my conception of the purpose of the Transportation Act, 1920, wherein the Labor Board is charged with the duty of establishing just and reasonable working conditions."

WATER-POWER MEASURES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY New York—Democrats in the state Legislature are seeking to substitute for Governor Miller's water power leasing legislation of last year, based on private development under state license, a policy of state development and distribution at cost to the consumer, such as they claim has been in successful operation in Ontario. Assemblyman Frederick L. Hackenburg of New York has a measure to create in the conservation commission a division of hydroelectric power controlling and utilizing the waters within the State and boundary waters appropriate for power purposes. This division would develop power and distribute, lease or sell it to municipalities.

MIDGET PLANET WILL APPROACH CLOSE TO THIS HEMISPHERE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES—The little planet which was discovered on November 4 by Dr. J. Hartmann, director of the La Plata Observatory, will be clearly visible in the northern part of the Northern Hemisphere during the winter of this year and the spring of 1923. The tiny world measures only 25 kilometers in diameter (a little more than 15½ miles) and is traveling on an eccentric orbit the circuit of which requires five years and seven months.

Dr. Hartmann has been closely observing the new-found planet ever since the night he first saw it and has now charted its orbit and announced the results of his observations and measurements. The orbit lies between those of Mars and Jupiter and has the rather considerable eccentricity of 0.272. The planet will be nearest to the sun on July 12, 1922, and as the plane of the orbit is very inclined toward the equator of the earth the new planet will approach much closer to the poles of the sky than do most of the planets.

Dr. Hartmann states that this tiny star can be observed late this year in a northern position of the Northern Hemisphere close enough to allow favorable observations by the observatories of the United States. The Argentine observatories will not be able to make any more exact observations until the spring of 1924, but the observations and measurements already made at the La Plata Observatory are so exact that Dr. Hartmann expects to be able to pick up the new star at will at any time during the next several years.

Dr. Hartmann's planet, which he has not yet named, appears as a tiny star of the fiftieth magnitude among the asteroids.

BUS LINES BILL FOR NEW YORK SUBMITTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Plans for establishment of 201 bus lines replacing trolleys throughout the city at an initial cost of $25,000,000 were submitted by Grover A. Whalen, commissioner of plant and structures, to the Board of Estimate yesterday.

The board adopted a resolution calling upon the corporation counsel to have the proper legislation drawn up for introduction at Albany, giving the city the power to establish the bus lines. The Council said there was little chance that such a bill would pass.

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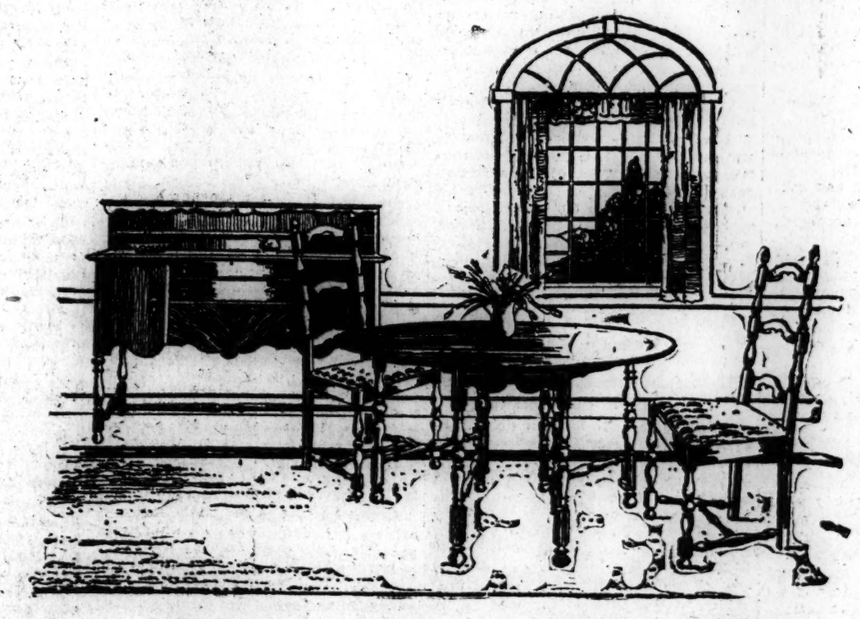

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G. B. SHAW'S VIEWS UPON EDUCATION

As Fabian Lecturer He Draws a Novel Parallel Between the School and the Prison, Urging Readjustment of Child Life

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—In characteristic fashion George Barnard Shaw recently brought to a conclusion the winter course of Fabian lectures on the limitations of social democracy. The lecturers have discussed how far the state has a right to go on interfering with the liberty of the individual and imposing on him conditions and institutions which are necessary for the welfare of society.

Mr. Shaw's particular theme was the limits to public education, and the conclusion he arrived at was that "no progress is possible until we face the fact that our school system is a hypocritical fraud, cruel, unnatural, and so incapable of educating us that the voters from the elementary schools and the governing classes from the public schools and universities have between them half wrecked civilization, and seem in a fair way to finish the job."

Commenting on the curious fact that while persons must pass education tests to enter the professions, no such qualification was demanded of voters or legislators or even of Cabinet ministers, who consequently made all sorts of ridiculous laws, Mr. Shaw casually remarked that "some of the wilder American states provide examples of the kind of laws that ignoramuses make—and we are beginning to get them in quite a reasonable quantity in England."

Proper Use of Language

One of the first things citizens should be taught, he said, was to use their native tongue correctly. They should be able to get up in a public assembly to defend or explain themselves or make their opinions known—but they should only make speeches under the most excessive provocation. "Go to public meetings of the Labor movement," said Mr. Shaw, "if you would know how English is taught in our public elementary schools. There are men so able that they get into Parliament, and yet they have never been taught to speak well enough to qualify them to be Bond Street shopmen or to belong to the domestic staff of a nobleman in Park Lane—though I am not quite sure what the standard of speech is there."

Seeking to redraw the lines of cleavage between liberal and technical education, Mr. Shaw observed that education in citizenship, for instance, was now classed as liberal; so was religious education. But both were clearly technical from the point of view of the state. This distinction was of great practical importance, because liberal education should not and indeed could not be made compulsory, whereas technical education should and could.

Reading, writing and arithmetic were indispensable for life in cities; anyone who could not read public directions and notices, write telegrams and fill up forms, use money and count change, was helpless as a child, and almost as great a nuisance to policemen and officials. But knowledge of the accepted code of morals, and consequently of law, was equally indispensable in a high civilization; consequently it, too, must be included in the technical education of the citizen and made compulsory.

Arousing of Public Conscience

Mr. Shaw drew an elaborate parallel between the modern educational system and prison methods. The child, he said, is treated as a convict. He has to be in a specified place and cannot leave it. He is put to associated work, he must not speak, and he is under the constant supervision of the master. The atmosphere of both school and prison is one of suspicion and terror, with punishment always impending. Hence schoolboys and prisoners conspire to delude and dupe masters or warders and governors.

The aim is to break the will of the prisoner, to atrophy his sense of responsibility, and by continual repression and punishment involving personal degradation to bring him into a state in which he will give no trouble and never want to do anything on his own initiative, but simply follow routine. The chief difference between school and prison is that the former, instead of having separate cells, has the promiscuity of the old common jail.

According to Mr. Shaw, one of the reasons why it is so difficult to arouse the public conscience on the subject of prison reform is that we are all accustomed from childhood to be treated as prisoners. "The object of the school is not primarily to educate the child, but to rescue the parent from the persecution of his continual company. . . . School methods being modeled on the prison system, they evolve a criminal type, which is the general type in society at the present time. The community is being saved very largely today by persons like myself who have practically defied all education."

Beyond Reformation

Mr. Shaw considers that both schools and prisons are so bad that they cannot be reformed. One positive suggestion he made was that child life should be organized as a regular part of the community. Children should see only enough of their parents to humanize them (the parents) and to afford them (the children) as much adult society as they voluntarily seek or is necessary for their development.

With much earnestness Bernard Shaw attacked Rousseau's dictum that all men are born free. He insisted that in the course of nature under no circumstance whatever, under any form of government or no government, is a man born free. The infant is helpless and so many years dependent on others. For his upbringing, education, and maintenance he owes a debt to the community and must work to discharge it.

The business of Socialism is to so organize society that no individual escapes his obligation or is forced to render more than his fair share of service. Not until a citizen has paid his debt is he free to do what he likes. He ought to put back into the common stock as much as he has taken out, then make an extra contribution, else his country will not improve and humanity will not advance.

MINING INDUSTRIES ACTIVE IN AUSTRIA

Coal Situation Shows a Distinct Improvement, and 1922 Outlook Is Quite a Hopeful One

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria — When there is so much that is depressing in Austria's economic situation, it is encouraging to learn that the mining industries are flourishing. The coal situation shows a distinct improvement and the outlook for 1922 is quite hopeful.

Since 1919 the mining of coal, ores, sulphur and graphite has shown a considerable increase. Experiments conducted during the last few months have shown that the deposits of coal, especially of hard coal, are somewhat larger than were generally supposed. Unfortunately they can never suffice to render Austria independent of imports. All that can be done is to diminish these imports and meet at least one-third of the coal demand at home. It will be necessary to develop all the means of production to the fullest extent, and open new coalfields in every direction which appears promising.

The output of brown coal in 1921 was 2,500,000 tons, and it is hoped to raise this to 3,000,000 tons in 1922 and to double this quantity within the next five years. The number of workmen employed in the brown-coal mines has risen from 11,126 in 1914 to 17,704 in 1920. Many more men could be employed but for the difficulty in finding housing accommodation.

Great Increase of Operations

In the hard coal mining district only five mines were operated in 1914, employing 530 men and producing 85,000 tons. Last year 18 mines were in working, with 2067 miners, and the output had risen to 133,000 tons. These figures will probably show a further increase in 1921 and a much greater output will be reached later, when some new mines in upper and lower Austria are in full operation.

The coal situation in Austria has shown a steady improvement in the past few months. While in 1919 the total quantity of foreign and domestic coal and coke showed a monthly average of 400,000 tons, this figure rose in 1920 to 540,000 tons and now has gone up to 800,000 tons, which is equivalent to 65 per cent of the whole demand. Most of the leading industries are beginning to accumulate reserve stocks of coal and the state railways have sufficient on hand to last nine weeks. The Vienna Municipal Gas and Electric Lighting plants also are so well provided with coal that their operation during the winter will not be endangered, even should there be occasional interruptions in the arrival of supplies.

While the supply of coal for household consumption is subject to considerable restrictions, this is not due to any real lack of coal, but only because the depreciated value of the Austrian crown prevents a great number of would-be consumers from buying coal. The coal question today is nothing more than one of money.

Gold Mined in Austria

Now that the general coal situation has so materially improved, the government decided to do away with state control by the end of the year, so that everybody is now free to buy and sell coal without restriction. But arrangements have been made to protect private consumers and small industries by continuing the rationing system to them throughout January and February, at prices to be fixed by the state coal bureau.

It is not generally known that Austria possesses gold mines; but there is one in the Central Alps, between the Ziller and the Lavant valleys, which was worked as far back as the fifteenth century, though only exploited to a very limited extent. New gold mines are now to be reopened in the Hohe Tauern mountains between Heiligenblut and Boeckstein, close to the famous baths of Gastein, in the province of Salzburg. Mining carried on in 1910 proved that these gold mines, which were successfully worked in olden times, contain rich veins in their depths. The lodes extending from the north to the south sides of the Tauern Mountains yield about 10 grams of gold to a ton of rock, besides large quantities of ore. The operation of these mines in the high mountains, can, it is hoped, be rendered profitable now that it is possible to make use of modern mining appliances. The federal government has entered into an agreement with the operators of the gold mines to bear the cost of extending the mines to an output of 100 tons of ore daily, in return for one-third of the gold produced.

It is estimated that the total quantity of gold obtained in a year will be between 250 and 300 kilograms.

PACIFIC AND IRISH PACTS REVIEWED

Former Is Declared to Be a Potential Guarantee of Security, Latter a Settlement Along the Lines of Pure Democracy

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

EDINBURGH, Scotland — Professor Sarolea recently addressed the American Club connected with the University of Edinburgh on the subject of the treaties recently signed in London and Washington. The two agreements, the American Four-Power Treaty, which organized peace in the Pacific, and the British-Irish Treaty, which ended an age-long feud, would be, he said, forever memorable in the pages of history.

The Washington event, Professor Sarolea said, was the logical consequence of the other. British-American friendship was the inevitable result of British-Irish reconciliation. To America, as much as to Great Britain, the Irish question was a burning domestic question. The Irish settlement affected more than 10,000,000 Irish-Americans, and it removed one of the most disturbing and one of the most demoralizing factors of internal politics. But the American people had an even more compelling moral reason for congratulation. The Irish settlement was a triumph of the American democratic thought and policy. It was a triumph of those political ideals which had made America what she is.

America and Reconciliation

In the first place, the professor said, the American Commonwealth stood for that reconciliation of racial and religious conflicts which was the essence of the Irish settlement. In the second place, the American Commonwealth stood for those rights of small states which were now granted to the Irish people. And in the third place, the whole of American history was one long venture of faith; it was a heroic acceptance of those risks which were implied in the practice of free government and which were equally implied in the establishment of the Irish Free State.

The vital moral and political doctrine of the equality of the small state with the big state was settled once and for all in the Convention of Philadelphia of 1787, perhaps the most august assembly, the most constructive congress in modern history. That same juridical equality of the small state was realized in the very structure, and was established in the very foundations of the American Constitution. The American Senate was the most original and the most daring creation of the American political genius. For the American Senate was in a literal sense a gathering of ambassadors of self-governing committees, in which every one, great and small, rich and poor, enjoyed equal rights.

Equal Voice for All States

The master builders of the Convention of Philadelphia, Professor Sarolea said, had realized 100 years before European statesmen did that, where it was a question of defining and adjusting right and justice in a contest between free communities, the small and weak states were as much concerned and ought to have the same voice as the big states. Why should they have made their League of Nations into a mere alliance for the big powers? To give a preponderance to the Big Four, or to the Big Five, was not to strengthen the League of Nations, rather was it bound to weaken it, because the force of a League of Nations was mainly moral, because the League of Nations was only strong in so far as it was based on the ideals of equal rights and equal justice.

The Irish settlement, Professor Sarolea said, was a new and daring experiment involving many risks. It was possible it might fail, but they hoped that it might succeed. They were entering on a venture of faith, in the spirit of mariners starting for uncharted seas. Even such a spirit was the spirit of America. The history of America was an unending succession of similar ventures of faith and similar experiments. Pessimists argued that a loose federation of free communities could not hold together and was bound to fall to pieces. But the United States had not fallen to pieces. The United States had not become the Disunited States.

Irish Settlement Analyzed

It was argued that the Irish settlement was bound to create a dangerous precedent, for it was the peace breakers that had won the battle in Ireland. As long as the Irish people appealed to reason and asked little they received nothing. When they appealed to force and asked for more, they received everything. Reason did not pay Mr. Redmond; violence did pay Mr. de Valera. The objection must be frankly admitted and as frankly faced. But he believed that it rested on a fallacy. The argument might be valid against blundering politicians who resorted to force; it was certainly not a valid argument against those who believed in peace.

All the might and majesty of the British Government did not help it, when it was fighting in order to impose unjust terms. And all the physical force of the Sinn Feiners would not have helped them, if their cause had been unjust, if they had not had the moral force behind them. And all the physical force of the Sinn Feiners would not help them if the moral forces which were working for them yesterday were working against them tomorrow, in the event of their refusing to accept the just and fair and generous terms of peace which were now offered to them.

When they turned from this side of the Atlantic to the other side, it might be claimed by their American friends that the New World had achieved an even bigger thing than the Old World. There he would respectfully venture to differ. It was true that the agreement about the Pacific embraced four big powers, not to mention China, and that it affected about three-quarters of the entire population of the globe. But the intrinsic importance of a political problem was not to be measured by the areas which were affected, or by the numbers which were involved. Its value must be mainly measured by the moral issues which it raised, by the difficulties which it solved.

The Irish settlement provided a solution of difficulties which, for centuries, had been the despair of British statesmen. The Pacific settlement provided only a potential security against eventual dangers in the future. In the Irish settlement the moral issues were even more fundamental than the economic. In the Pacific settlement it was the economic issues which predominated. The Irish settlement was a certain and tangible achievement. The solidity of the Pacific settlement remained still to be tested and proved. The Irish settlement was an agreement between equal contracting parties. The Pacific settlement was an agreement between parties, some of which profess different political standards and were not amenable to public opinion.

Although the Pacific agreement could not claim, like the Irish agreement, to open an entirely new chapter in human history, yet it also might prove to be a shining landmark. It might only be a beginning and a promise, but it was a promise on which they might safely build. It was an indication of the new spirit in international affairs. It was a proof that notwithstanding all the trials and dangers of the present critical years, the world war was not fought in vain.

RUSSIA AFTER 23 CHECKERED YEARS

Census Figures for 1920 Reveal Gain in Population for Rural Districts, but Loss for Towns

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PETROGRAD, Russia—The results of the census taken in 1920 in Russia throw an interesting light on some of the changes which have taken place under the new régime and the effects of the war in this part of Europe. Although the figures are provisional and necessarily incomplete, some facts stand out with sufficient prominence.

Owing to circumstances it was not possible to include the whole territory of the former Russian Empire. The figures published deal with only 25 provinces. In these the increase in population since the 1897 census averages 10.8 per cent, varying from 25.6 per cent increase in the Volodga province to 16 per cent decrease in the Petrograd province. In the latter instance the decrease is mainly due to the reduction of population in Petrograd itself, although there is a decrease of 9 per cent in the rest of the province. A similar situation is seen in the province of Moscow. Normally the increase should be about 40.5 per cent whereas it has increased 7.7 per cent.

City of Moscow Shows Loss

As a general rule the district population has increased at the expense of the towns. The populations of Moscow district, for example, increased by nearly 100 per cent, whereas Moscow itself shows a decrease of 1 per cent. Twenty-six districts out of 180, all in the central provinces (Moscow, Kaluga, and Ryazan) have diminished in population. A large increase in town population is to be noted in those towns which, after the revolution, became new administrative centers, for example, Chérepovetz and Briansk (236 per cent and Gisdra 256 per cent), which became the center of the Moscow commercial district. However, such towns are few, only five towns increasing from 60 to 80 per cent, two from 80 to 100 per cent and six more than 100 per cent.

By far the greater number of the towns are declining. Thirty towns out of 180 show a decrease of more than half their population. All these towns lie to the south of Moscow in the district which is on the Russo-Ukrainian frontier, and which changed hands continually during the revolution. Many other towns decreased to a lesser degree.

Towns Dwindling

In general, the central Russian provinces all show a long list of dwindling towns. The two capitals, Moscow and Petrograd, also come into this category. Had they increased at the pre-war rate they would now have from 2,500,000 to 3,000,000 inhabitants each, where Moscow now possesses almost the same number as in 1897, and Petrograd shows a decrease of 43.8 per cent. In general, the town populations in comparison with the figures of 1897 show an average decrease of 6 per cent.

From the analysis of the preliminary figures for Northern and Central Russia it is evident, first, that the population has increased to a very small extent since 1897; second, that there is a great decrease of men population, both in the towns and in the country; third, that in the event of a further decrease in town population many towns will be empty and will probably cease to exist; fourth, that the difference between the towns and the country in the ratio of men to women has almost entirely vanished.

SWISS FEDERAL PRESIDENT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERNE, Switzerland — Emile Köti has been promoted without opposition to the Presidency of Switzerland.

TRADE UNIONISTS WIN MOOTED POINT

Decision of British High Court Is Favorable to the Efforts of the Trade Unionists to Compel Others to Fall Into Line

By special labor correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—A recent decision by Mr. Justice Sargant in the High Courts of Justice is of more than passing interest to trade unionism, inasmuch as it gives an interpretation to the Trades Dispute Act, 1906, that is distinctly favorable to the efforts of trade unionists to compel non-unionists to fall into line and get their names placed on the union books. In the case under consideration the plaintiffs were not non-unionists in the sense generally understood but members of a rival organization, which they, in conjunction with others, had formed in consequence of dissatisfaction with the Miners Federation, from which they had seceded.

The defendants were a checkweigher and a delegate of the local association of the Miners Federation, and the case against them was that they were instrumental in preventing the plaintiffs from following their ordinary avocations as miners by preventing them obtaining lamps from the colliery lamp room. Anyone acquainted with the procedure and discipline of the mines will readily perceive that the mere simple act of refusing to hand out a lamp to a man denies him the opportunity of proceeding down the shaft.

Periodical Inspection

As is customary of recent years, the union officials at the colliery in question arranged their periodical "card inspection," to examine the financial position of their members, and refused to accept membership of the new union as bona fide membership of a trade union; an attitude strengthened by the circumstance that the new organization has been refused affiliation to the parent body, the Miners Federation of Great Britain. The position of the plaintiffs was further aggravated, and weakened in the eyes of the law, by the refusal of the colliery manager to whom they appealed to interfere, that official remarking that he was not going to have the harmony of the mine broken and the possibility of his pit held up by half a dozen men.

The most significant feature revealed by this incident itself is the degree of control assumed by the union officials in regard to the regulation of the mine, the simple fact that an instruction to the lampman not to provide the plaintiffs with lamps was religiously carried out, with the result that the latter were compelled to fall out of the lamp queue. This happened to different individuals on different days, the explanation being given that the men concerned were not members of either of the two recognized unions in the district, and that until they rejoined they would not be able to obtain work in that mining district.

Defendants' Plea

The defendants, while admitting the acts, pleaded that their actions were done in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute within the meaning of the Trade Disputes Act, 1906, and that they were in consequence not liable at law for anything that had been done by them. The important point here is that no "dispute"—in the sense that that term is generally understood—was actually in progress, but that the fact that there were non-unionists (they were regarded as such by the miners) working at the mine would have led to a strike unless the management were instrumental in removing them. It is a somewhat wide and comprehensive interpretation of the 1906 act, although a fairly logical one.

The plaintiffs admitted that there was a trade dispute, but they relied upon other additional matters as depriving the defendants of the protection of the above act. There were the provisions of Coal Mines Regulation Act of 1887, which prohibited a checkweigher from interfering with any of the workmen of the mine, and also the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act of 1875 which lays it down that:

Verdict Explained

"Every person who, with a view to compel any other person to abstain from doing or to do any act which such other person has a legal right to do or abstain from doing, wrongfully and without authority, . . . hides any tools, clothes or other property owned or used by such other person, or deprives him of or hinders him in the use thereof . . . shall, on conviction thereof by a court of summary jurisdiction, or an indictment as hereinafter mentioned, be liable either to pay a penalty not exceeding £20, or to be imprisoned for a term not exceeding three months, with or without hard labor."

In pronouncing judgment against the plaintiffs, the judge took the view that the defendants were non-unionists and were in reality asserting individual rights, the existing agreements which governed the relationships between the colliery owners and their workpeople were those negotiated by associations affiliated to the Miners Federation of Great Britain, the only recognized trade unions in the district. Further that there was at all material times a danger of the grievance concerning non-unionists breaking out into a trade dispute, and that it was the avoidance of open rupture that the checkweigher and other local officials of the union desired.

Threat Was Not Alleged

In regard to the argument raised under the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act, this was a much more serious charge, but that the act intended to apply more directly to an action amounting to deprivation or hindrance by physical violence or the threat of physical violence. There was no such threat alleged in the present case—the trade union officials had simply instructed the lampman as to what might conceivably happen if the men in question proceeded down the mine.

Trade unionists are never at a loss to devise ways and means of inducing "Nons" to see the error of their ways and to "join up"; chiefly, in the skilled trades at all events, by ostracism, by "leaving them severely alone," to pick up the little peculiarities of the shop as best they may, but this is the first occasion that some kind of legal recognition has been given to the efforts of the enthusiasts in their zeal to make a ticket shop.

ONTARIO GAINS IN LUMBER DISPUTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—The Province of Ontario will likely be over $1,000,000 in pocket by reason of a judgment delivered in the first action taken following the interim report of the Riddle-Latchford Commission, which investigated the affairs of the Department of Lands and Forests. The judgment delivered by Mr. Justice Logie in the case of the Attorney-General and Minister of Lands and Forests versus the Shevlin-Clarke Company is very wide in its scope. The present Ontario Government challenged an agreement which had been made between the company and the Hearst Government, which preceded the present Drury Cabinet. The Crown contended and Mr. Justice Logie has decided that the agreement made on August 30, 1919, between the Crown Lands Department and the Shevlin-Clarke Company by which the latter was granted a license for the cutting of pine timber on two berths in the Quetico reserve, was null and void.

The agreement is declared to have been illegal in two respects. First, there was no public competition and secondly, the license was granted in a binding manner for five years, whereas the statute provides that no license shall be granted for a longer period than 12 months.

The court finds that stumpage should be at the rate of $17.60 per 1000 feet and not $7 as provided for in the agreement. For arrears in stumpage the Crown is allowed the sum of $169,991.29. Last year the company agreed to accept the rate of stumpage fixed by the court. This being the case it will pay at the rate of $17.60 per 1000 feet on all timber cut in the future. It is officially estimated that the total cut will be between 108,000,000 and 109,000,000 feet. The increase in the rate paid for stumpage representing an increase of $10 per 1000 feet over the rate in the 1919 agreement, the Ontario Treasury looks like benefiting to the amount of over $1,000,000.

NOVA SCOTIA BY-ELECTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia—There is unlikely to be opposition offered to any of the Maritime Province members of the new Dominion Government when the by-elections consequent upon their acceptance of office are brought on. Three ministers have to seek reelection in the Maritime Provinces—the Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, the Hon. Arthur B. Copp, Secretary of State, and the Hon. D. D. McKenzie, Solicitor-General and a minister without portfolio. There has been no serious suggestion that opposition should be offered to either Mr. Fielding or Mr. Copp.

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RECENT VISIT OF PRINCE TO BOMBAY

Enthusiastic Crowds Greet Royal Visitor on Arrival at Bombay, Notwithstanding the Efforts of the Non-Cooperators

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India—The Prince, on his visit to Bombay, was greeted by crowds estimated at 300,000 and happily there is little doubt of the genuine enthusiasm and fervor of his reception. The residency capital is, however, a huge city with a population of nearly a million, many of them mill hands living under conditions which it may candidly be admitted, would encourage discontent. For weeks before, the Non-Cooperators, strongly represented in all branches of the city's life, had been active in preparations for a hartal and in intimidation. Caliphate volunteers, uniformed and drilled, had been increasingly bold in picketing, and in terrorizing the quieter sections of the populace. The success of the Prince's reception enraged the unruly element, who in the earlier stages of the rioting largely had a free hand, owing to practically all the military and police being occupied in lining the route.

Tramcars were stopped and wrecked in the outlying suburbs, Mahatma Gandhi having in the morning addressed a meeting, and burned a pile of foreign clothing. The mill hands came out on strike in large numbers; other trams which went on running were stoned; Europeans and Parsis were freely set on by the mob. In the evening a serious attack was made on a police station.

While the big reception was proceeding at Government House, the crowd were being fired on, and traffic in the city came almost to a total standstill.

The trouble unfortunately did not cease with the one day's disturbance; through the following day the fighting and rioting became more sporadic. The Viceroy and commander-in-chief postponed their departure until the next day, but the Hindu and Muhammadan extremists made from their point of view—the mistake of attacking most persons who were not wearing Gandhi caps. The Parsis, if a very small community in India, are very strongly represented in Bombay, and at the outset the mob attacked them repeatedly.

Volunteers Assist

The Parsis, enraged by the treatment meted out to their compatriots, came out in their turn and indiscriminately assaulted anybody wearing Gandhi caps. For the third day the crowds had to be fired on, and business was at a standstill. Order began gradually to be restored, and Caliphate volunteers displayed considerable seriousness in the control of order.

Mr. Gandhi was present at Bombay throughout the week. He saw as never before what is the effect of continually preaching doctrines of anarchy and of social hatred. He busied himself in endeavoring to restore order, and issued at least three manifestoes to the citizens, the first of which had a considerable effect in reducing disorders. In this statement, Mr. Gandhi vividly depicted what he had seen during a tour of the disturbed areas, his disgust at the callousness of the mob, and stated that the hope of reviving mass civil disobedience had once more been dashed to pieces. The atmosphere for mass civil disobedience was absent.

Those who welcomed the Prince were as much entitled to take part in the welcome as others were to refrain. "Nor can I shirk my own personal responsibility," added Mr. Gandhi. "I am more instrumental than any other in bringing into being the spirit of revolt. I find myself not fully capable of controlling and disciplining that spirit."

Mr. Gandhi's Discovery

It is good that Mr. Gandhi has at length discovered what has been patent to persons of quite ordinary intelligence. Hot on the foot of their manifesto came a second. "Men and women of Bombay it is not possible to describe what I have suffered during the past two days. I cannot hate an Englishman, or anyone else. I have spoken and written much against his institutions but we must not mistake my condemnation of the system for condemnation of the man. My religion requires me to love him as I love myself."

Meanwhile, of course, Mr. Gandhi has taken the opportunity of postponing indefinitely the introduction of civil disobedience. But with the restoration of quietness owing just as much to the restraining influence of the military and police as to his own appeals, and the efforts of the Caliphate volunteers, he began to hedge. A third manifesto issued, after upbraiding Hindus and Muhammadans for attacking Hindus and Christians, principally as far as one can make out because the latter retaliated with the greatest success, and defending the latter for occasionally letting their temper get the better of them, and attacking their aggressors, proceeded in the most remarkable manner to attack the government, and the police for, as he put it "openly taking sides and arming and aiding the latter" in their "retaliatory madness". The police and military looked on with callous indifference, whilst Christians in their justifiable indignation deprived innocent men of their white cap.

The manifesto ended on a higher note. "There must be a hearty union between Hindus, Muhammadans, Parsis, Christians and Jews. We must not be irritated against those who side with the government on every occasion. We must make them ours by service. We can only do so by being free from ill will against the weakest or strongest of them."

Quietness Restored

Bombay had been restored to perfect quiet long before the Prince's departure. A conference was held at Mr. Gandhi's residence attended by 100 leading Cooperators and Non-Cooperators. The question of keeping the peace was discussed, and the greatest cordiality prevailed as was made amply clear by the enthusiastic demonstrations given the Prince on the occasion of his departure. Mr. Gandhi once again and to a greater extent than before is a fallen star in the firmament. He has seen for himself and there is little doubt that for the time being he was staggered to find to what the continual preaching of Non-Cooperation leads. He has publicly again confessed his total inability to control his followers. There is reason to believe that he was contemplating final retirement, but that he was dissuaded by some of his friends from taking this step.

IRELAND AND THE ALLEGIANCE OATH

Despite Objection Raised by Mr. de Valera, Required Pledge Is Unprecedentedly Simple

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—In view of the strenuous objection taken by Eamon de Valera to the form of the oath of allegiance to the British Crown embodied in the treaty between England and the Irish Free State, it may be useful and pertinent to compare that proposed oath with others.

The treaty, it will be recalled, provides that every member of the legislative body of the new Irish Free State shall, on taking his seat, subscribe to the following oath or affirmation:

"I, ——, do solemnly swear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of the Irish Free State as by law established and that I will be faithful to His Majesty King George V, his heirs and successors by law, in virtue of the common citizenship of Ireland with Great Britain and her adherence to and membership of the group of nations forming the British Commonwealth of Nations."

English Oath Differs

The startling simplicity of this, to English ears, can only be appreciated when it is compared with the oath of allegiance taken by members of the British House of Commons—the oath taken by Parnell and other Irish members of Parliament on taking their seats at Westminster:

"I, ——, do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty King George V, and will defend him to the utmost of my power against all conspiracies and attempts whatever, which shall be made against his person, crown and dignity; and I will to my utmost endeavor to disclose and make known to His Majesty, his heirs and successors, all treasons and traitorous conspiracies which may be formed against him or them; and I do faithfully promise to maintain, support and defend, to the utmost of my power, the succession of the Crown; which succession, by an act entitled 'An act for the further limitation of the Crown, and better securing of the rights and liberties of the subject,' is and stands limited to the Princess Sophia Electress of Hanover, and the heirs of her body, being Protestants; hereby utterly renouncing and abjuring any obedience or allegiance unto any other person claiming or pretending a right to the Crown of this realm. And I do declare that no foreign prince, person, prelate, state or potentate hath, or ought to have, any jurisdiction, power, superiority, preeminence or authority, ecclesiastical or spiritual, within this realm. And I make this declaration upon the true faith of a Christian, so help me God."

Alternative Opposed

There are slight variations for Jews, Quakers and Free Thinkers, but the emphasis on personal loyalty to the monarchy remains undiminished.

It is understood in Dublin that Mr. de Valera held out originally for a simple oath of allegiance to the Irish Free State to be taken by the members of the Irish Legislature. To meet the demand for some expression of loyalty to the British Crown, he proposed that the chief of the Irish Free State should make a formal declaration of loyalty. His contention was that such a declaration should not be exacted of the rank and file who were elected as Republicans.

But this was too great a breach with tradition to suit the British people. In all the self-governing dominions the chief formal bond of allegiance is a personal oath of loyalty to King George taken by each and every member of the dominion Parliament. In the Union of South Africa, for example, each member of the Union Parliament, whether Dutch or British, takes the following pledge:

"I, ——, do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty King George V of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, his heirs and successors according to law. So help me God."

Mr. Lloyd George insisted that to waive such an oath in the case of the legislators of the Irish Free State would be little short of revolutionary.

Then Mr. de Valera proposed another form, suggesting that the members of the Irish Legislature should couple with their oath of allegiance to the Irish Free State and to the British Commonwealth of Nations, a formal acknowledgment of the King as the head of that Commonwealth. When this was rejected, Mr. de Valera definitely washed his hands of the affair and withdrew into opposition.

PARTY CRISIS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Labor Government Must Either Lose Its Majority or Give Speakership Over to Opposition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Stirring political events have followed swiftly upon each other's heels in this state, and the Dooley Government is now in a minority of one. Parties are so evenly divided that an appeal to the country would seem the only way of ending the deadlock caused by the fact that the Speaker occupies a pivotal position, the resignation of Mr. Levy as Speaker having caused the present crisis.

It will be remembered that the Labor Ministry chose the retiring Speaker from the opposition ranks, thus weakening the latter. At that time the two parties opposed to Labor—the Nationalists and the Progressives—were not in close sympathy with each other, but recently the two parties have formed a solid block, and it is understood that Sir George Fuller, the leader of the opposition, has in his hands for some time the promise of the Speaker to step down if his occupancy of the chair made it possible for the government to continue in office and to introduce contentious legislation, to which he was opposed.

The opportunity for a concerted attack on the Labor Government came with the announcement by the state Treasurer that he intended to impose additional income tax burdens amounting to nearly £2,000,000. Sir George Fuller then moved the following censure motion in the Legislative Assembly:

"That in consequence of the serious financial position exposed by the Treasurer's statement and of the further heavy taxation foreshadowed, the Ministry no longer retains the confidence of the House."

Why Speaker Resigned

The next step was the resignation of the Speaker, who explained that he was taking this action of his own volition and solely because he thought the circumstances of the political situation were now such as to render his further occupancy of the chair inconsistent with his obligations as to his constituents in the electorate of Sydney. Mr. Levy complained bitterly at the "most cruel and persistent persecution by certain people," to which attacks his occupancy of the Speaker's office had prevented him replying.

"Before relinquishing the chair," added Mr. Levy, "I wish to state as emphatically as possible that the official relations between the government and myself have always been of the most honorable character and that nothing has been done or attempted during my term of office in any way inconsistent with the strictest rulings of constitutional propriety and the best traditions of the Speaker's chair."

The Premier, Mr. Dooley, said that he regretted exceedingly the action taken by the Speaker. He knew that that official had seriously considered the position, and it was not his (Mr. Dooley's) place nor desire to say a single hard word. His government would endeavor to carry out the policy for which it was elected, and when they could not do that they intended to ask the electors to give them an opportunity of carrying on.

The leaders of the opposition and the Progressive parties congratulated Mr. Levy on his action.

Effect of Sydney Municipal Vote

The position is that the government and the united opposition parties are now of equal strength, and the party from which the new Speaker is taken will be in a minority of one. If Sir George Fuller replaces Mr. Dooley and Labor goes into opposition, the new government will have to choose a Speaker from outside its own ranks if it is not to be defeated in turn by one vote. The crisis comes at an unfortunate time for the Labor Party, whose bills for motherhood endowment and for the enactment for a higher basic wage, as awarded by the state tribunal, may now be thrown overboard.

It is probable that the decisive defeat of the Labor candidates in the Sydney City Council elections, following an equally crushing defeat on a much larger scale in the Queensland municipal elections, indicated to both Nationalists and Progressives that the electors were weary of Labor administration. The question of a dissolution of Parliament and a general election must rest ultimately with Sir Walter Davidson, the Governor of New South Wales.

OLEOMARGARINE BAN URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario—An appeal to the government to establish the pre-war ban on oleomargarine was indorsed by the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association in session here. J. A. Ruddick of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, addressing the dairymen, urged the producers to take a greater interest in insuring the high quality of their goods, and recommending strict supervision of the middlemen. Mr. Ruddick stated that Canada is practically the only important exporter of dairy products that does not exercise an intelligent control over such exports. He cited Denmark, Holland, New Zealand and the United States. He urged those engaged in the industry to take a greater interest in the activities of their association and rely less on government leadership than they have in the past. He stated the producer must look forward to a period of still stronger competition from foreign countries.

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Combinations,	3.25, 3.90
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SPAIN LOOKS FOR FRENCH ADVANCES

Commerce Official From Paris Soon to Discuss With Spanish Experts Basis of Settlement for the Tariff War

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain—Patriotic passions are well enough in their way, and Spain feels keenly about the conduct of France, but now that both sides are settling down to the tariff war that they have instituted between themselves, they begin to regard ruefully the economic edifice that they have shattered and which will be so difficult to build again. Pride has been having its way, but it is perceived that there must be humiliations of some kind now before business is again done as usual. This must not be taken as meaning that Spain is weakening, but she is looking for French advances in the way of conciliation, and meantime she is glad to hear that Mr. Serruys, director of the Commercial Agreement Department in the French Ministry of Commerce, is shortly to leave Paris for Madrid for the purpose of discussing the bases of a new agreement with the Spanish experts.

To put the best face on it, it is announced that this is not a new endeavor born of intense anxiety, but is an idea that had been resolved upon before the modus vivendi collapsed. The government and its experts will be very glad to see Mr. Serruys in Madrid, and they trust he will listen sympathetically to proposals and not scorn them off in a disdainful way.

Markets for Oranges

The Spanish Government has promised that it will exert itself to the utmost to find new markets speedily for such Spanish products as the French through their tariffs will not now be able to import. It is sadly apparent, however, that little can be done at short notice in this direction. Certain negotiations have been intensified with Germany, who had imposed severe restrictions on importations from Spain in consequence of the exchange and other difficulties. Some of these had special reference to the orange industry which is hit severely by the tariff war. The German Government now states that it will give licenses up to the end of this month for the importation of Spanish oranges, such licenses only to be given to those importers who brought in Spanish oranges before or during the war. In general, importations at the beginning must not exceed 30 tons in each case, but houses that imported more than 1000 tons a year before the war will now receive licenses for 100 tons. There have been commercial difficulties with Norway, but these have just been settled, and for the future the Spanish orange will be accepted in the same conditions as those from other markets.

But these arrangements do little to remove the anxiety that is felt, while on the other hand the steps being taken by both sides, especially by France, are intensifying the difficulties of the situation. France has now supertaxed her maximum duties against Spain, and made trade between the two countries even more impossible than before. The conflict has some curious repercussions, and one of them is the effect it has on the French aerial lines which were making a connection between France and Morocco through Barcelona and were doing much transport business. The Spanish authorities have now informed the directors of the line that connects Toulouse with Casablance via Barcelona that for the future their craft must carry only passengers and mailbags, and that merchandise or goods of any description will be forbidden, even though they are being sent from France to Morocco and not deposited in any part of Spain.

Rumors Afloat

The anxious and tense state of public feeling may be gathered from an amazing rumor that has been in circulation in the town, to the effect that somewhere in the Mediterranean the Spanish gunboat Bonifas had encountered a small French sailing ship loaded with arms destined for the rebel Moors—and had sunk her! Why at this stage of the proceedings the Spanish Navy should thus get to work in this drastic manner upon the French shipping, whatever its freight, is not apparent to others, but it did not seem to those engaged in the propagation of the rumor to be a very astonishing thing, nor perhaps would it have seemed much more astonishing to them had they heard that the French Ambassador had been given his passports or that the King's Regiment had been withdrawn from Morocco and sent marching over the Pyrenees. However, little damage is done by these stories.

The reported exploit of the Bonifas was at once called to the attention of the Marquess de Cortina, Minister of Marine, who was able to state that the vessel in question had not been at sea for some days, but was in the government dockyard at La Carraca. The rumor mongers then suggested that there had been a slight confusion in names, and that it was some other Spanish war vessel that had sent the Frenchman to the bottom; but it was pointed out that in only the case of an odd one or two was such a situation possible, apart from the common sense of the commanders, and as they had not reported anything by wireless there was absolute certainty at the Ministry of Marine that the story was false. Of course it is, but the fact of its being told speaks of the atmosphere that has been generated.

In general the newspapers adopt an excellent attitude. They are mostly silent or nearly so. The governmental organ, the "Epoca," is most careful, and since the trouble began has spoken only once, and that was in criticizing some comments made by the morning paper, "A.B.C.," which, while it has generally had the reputation for being strongly pro-German and rather anti-French now seems disposed to take up the side of France in this tariff war.

The important financial review, "España Economica y Financiera," in a consideration of the situation, sees faults on both sides while mainly supporting the Spanish action. It points out that if there are some in Spain who do not agree with the tariff policy of the government there are also industrialists in France who disagree with the French tactics, and it mentions that manufacturers of Lyons have threatened to close their factories if certain interests elsewhere, which are strongly pressing this action against Spain, should prevail. The paper pleads for the prevalence of a spirit of reason and understanding, and remarks that while it does not diminish or weaken the position of the Spanish Government in its case with the French, it cannot be overlooked that Spain had been using all of her heavy artillery to defend herself from what had been called the ruinous invasion of foreign goods, for the mere purpose of satisfying certain predominant interests for some 30 years past.

History of Negotiations

Although it is not yet available to the public, some early copies of the promised governmental Red Book on the history of the negotiations between the two governments have been circulated among the deputies and senators. It embraces the notes exchanged between the two governments from November 9, when the French gave notice to terminate the modus vivendi, to the final rupture of the negotiations. The last note sent by the French Ambassador in Madrid to the Spanish Foreign Minister states that he is obliged by the instructions of his government to make known, to his great regret, the impossibility of postponing the denunciation of the modus vivendi. His government was, however, disposed to open fresh negotiations as soon as the Spanish Government showed itself desirous of entering into them. Finally the Ambassador hoped that in the interests of both countries the rupture would be of short duration.

As companion to the story of the Spanish gunboat that sunk the French lugger there is just now another to the effect that there has been "an incident" on the frontier dividing Spanish Morocco from the French at the eastern end of the territory beyond Melilla, and the French are said to have occupied two positions on Spanish territory. This likewise is nonsense, and General Sanjurjo has proclaimed it as such, but the story in the first instance was artfully given a look of likelihood from the fact that early in the present Melilla campaign, when the Spanish difficulties were at their worst, there was a report that then the French had been over the line. This was, however, explained to the perfect satisfaction of the Spanish authorities and no more has been thought of it. It is notable that a very popular journal, the "Liberal," has associated itself with these pretty stories.

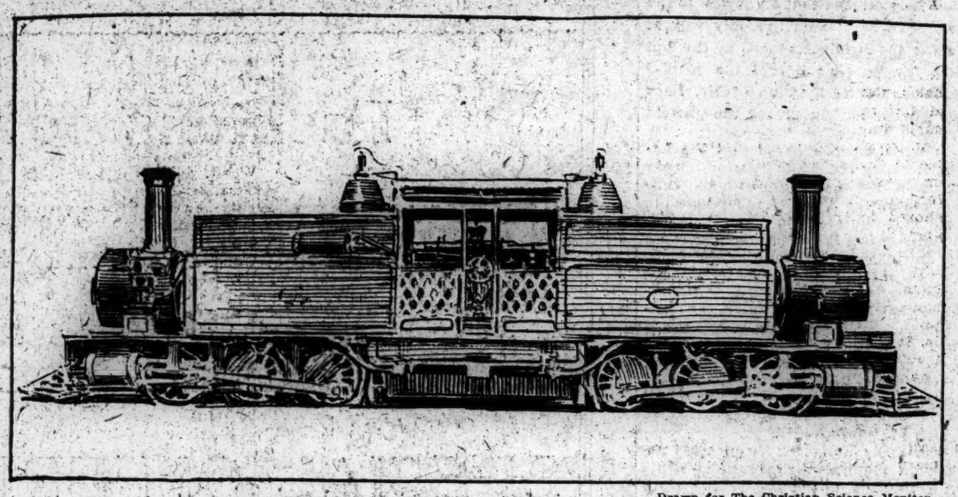
REHABILITATION OF MEXICAN RAILWAYS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

It is quite evident that rehabilitation of its railroads is one of the essential things in Mexico if that country is to get on its feet, economically and commercially. These roads in their prime were largely run by Americans, many of whom were stockholders, high officials, conductors and engineers. This was in pre-revolutionary days. Then Mexico with some reason claimed to have "the scenic routes of America." There were 15,000 miles of these roads and they were kept in fair condition. The havoc repeated warring has made has depleted rolling stock, and ruined long stretches of track but there is no reason why these roads should not be put in order if banditry can be stopped and money can be obtained.

The three important gateways by land are Nuevo Laredo, Eagle Pass and El Paso-Ciudad Juarez. Rail lines from all these lead to Mexico City, the social, political, and industrial heart of the country. Other railroads extend to Mexico City from the ports of Tampico and Veracruz and when Mexico was prosperous, the Southern Pacific contemplated extending its lines, and the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient planned to cross much of the country. The Tehauntepec railroad connects the two coasts in the extreme south of Mexico.

When Diaz assumed the reins of



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Fairlie locomotive used on heavy grades

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Railway bridge on the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railway

Hidalgo, the birthplace of Mexican independence in the revolt from Spain, and named after Mexico's "George Washington" and continue to Queretaro, the city made memorable by the execution of Maximilian. It is not far from here to Mexico City.

If, however, you decide to enter through the Eagle Pass gateway, you will reach Torreon with 20,000 inhabitants, large guayule factories and cotton mills. Torreon is a divisional point and a branch line leads to the mining town of Durango. This is one reason why it has played a part in recent revolutions. Zacatecas is soon reached on the main line—a walled town of medieval aspect and one of the greatest mining centers in the world. Not far away is Agua Calientes, a city noted for its hot springs and, branching off from Silao on the main line, we soon reach Guanajuato, an important silver mining camp in which Americans are largely interested. When Irapuato is reached—where strawberries are ripe the year around—you can branch off to the Pacific port of Manzanillo or continue to Queretaro and the capital.

Should the crossing be made at El Paso, the city of Chihuahua is the first large town. It is one of the richest mining towns in the world. Nearly 300 miles south is Torreon, after which the route to Mexico City is practically through the same towns as on the Eagle Pass line. Some of the large American railroads connect with these lines and before the revolutions they conduct a large business with Mexico in passengers and freight. This has of necessity fallen off considerably.

It will be noticed that at least one of these lines has a branch running to Tampico. A line directly from Tampico to Mexico City was planned, but given up because of war. The branch line covers some of the most beautiful of Mexican scenery, and because of this is world famous. Come with me on this trip from San Luis Potosi, 6118 feet above sea level, to Tampico, with its excellent port and world-famous oil fields. We pass through water-worn ravines and a remarkable series of terraces to the coast. Each decline has its range of hills covered with trees; through the cañons plunge hundreds of cascades, and often we can see four tracks below, while the heights above are green with the thickest of tropical vegetation. The green mountains are covered with sugar cane, banana, ginger and lemon trees, and as we enter the Cañon of Tamasopo, and carefully run along a narrow shelf hewn in the side of almost perpendicular rocks, we look down, down, down to the very heart of the cañon through a veritable jungle of color at ferns 40 feet high, flowering heliotrope, wild sweet peas, and tangles of moss. It seems a bit of fairyland after the cactus of northern Mexico. From an engineering point of view, too, this ride to Tampico is remarkable, for many kinds of safety switches are used, and the throttle of the engine is closed from the moment of starting. Here is used a double-headed engine of English make which is operated from one cab in the middle. The town of Tampico has now one of the finest ports on the Gulf of Mexico, with improved mechanical machinery for loading and unloading. The custom house and wharf—Tampico is on the Panuco River—cost more than $3,000,000, and jetties at the mouth of the Panuco enable vessels to discharge directly at the wharf. It is a common sight, even in these times, to see half a dozen vessels waiting to unload.

There are two railroads running from Mexico City to the south and one of them covers ground which affords scenery comparable with that seen on the trip to Tampico. The Mexican road was built by the English and the ties are of steel. It was the first railroad in Mexico and work was begun at Veracruz in 1856. The first contract was given as early as 1837 and it passed through many hands before it was finished in 1872. This road cost on an average $135,000 a mile, because the difficulties in construction were so great.

There is another "show route," made so because of the steep descent from the central plateau to the sea. The railroad grades are heavy and we fairly drop down into Veracruz from the capital, a descent of 4100 miles being made in 29 miles. The scenery is on an imposing scale and the rails follow the trails said to be identical with those used by Aztec messengers an Indian defile, then the king's bandit infested highway and later the line of march for armies. The rails rest on the historic roadway in many places. From Laredo the lines extend through many small towns to Monterey, the leading industrial center of Northern Mexico. This city has become Americanized and a side line connects it with Matamoros at the mouth of the Rio Grande. Going south from Monterey one reaches the state of Coahuila with Saltillo as its capital which is overlooked by an old fort, built by General Taylor in 1847. San Luis Potosi, an historic town with 70,000 inhabitants, is the next stop and from here extends a line to Tampico. Still going south, we pass Dolores more than four centuries ago, by Cortez on his march inland and by American forces. Leaving the tableland, on which is the capital, the iron rails begin to curve around the mountainsides. You hear rushing torrents and looking down you see, thousands of feet below, towns and villages that seem like green checkerboards. Wild honeysuckle, morning glories and roses abound. Orchids hang from the trees and brilliant colors are everywhere. Gradually, coconut and palm trees appear, tangled ferns fringe the forests, you buy oranges, pineapples, bananas for a song, you see a river disappear through a gorge to appear later, and when you reach Veracruz you are spellbound from the beauty. It is of the utmost importance that this road be kept in good condition, because of its scenery and the large freight which lands at the harbor of Veracruz for the interior. Many millions have been spent to make this harbor safe, a quay and wharves were built and a floating dock to repair vessels. Exports go to New York, London and European ports. Progresso, farther south, enjoys the trade of Yucatan.

On the western coast of Mexico are several excellent harbors and before the Mexican troubles railroads had started to connect these with Mexico City. Guaymas was the terminus of the Sonora railroad which claims to be the first international railroad. The port of Topolobampo was chosen for the Mexican terminal of the Kansas City, Mexican and Occident road, and the Southern Pacific was interested in San Blas. The Tehauntepec Railroad has terminals on both coasts. These places may seem remote to some people but they are more than names to persons who had stock in these roads and they as well as the intelligent Mexicans are eager to have the railroads of that country put again on a solid, paying basis. Not only the oil interests of the United States but countless large and small investors in mines, railroads and other enterprises in Mexico are desirous that Obregon gets his country on its feet. Can he do it? It is too soon to answer the question.

RAILWAY RETRENCHMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

PRETORIA, Transvaal — General Smuts, at a recent meeting on the question of further railway retrenchment, said: "With regard to the government policy, it was not their intention to retrench the men who would be surplus to railway requirements as a result of reallocation of hours, but at the same time it must be clearly understood that under no circumstances could this statement be construed as a pledge that no retrenchment was to take place. The state of policy was to absorb wherever they could and not to retrench. But they desired to have a free hand to carry out whatever action they thought best."

government there were only 3000 miles of railroad, but the encouragement of American enterprise went a long way toward extending these lines and perfecting Mexican ports. Probably $120,000,000 were expended on Mexican ports, and the railroads used an equally large sum. Is it any wonder that Obregon desires to restore these transportation facilities?

To understand how Mexican railroads furnish remarkable scenery, you must remember that the transcontinental profile of the country is such that a broad plateau—8000 feet above sea level—occupies a great portion of the land. This must be ascended and descended, and as Mexico City is on this plateau, and the central terminal for all roads, there is an opportunity for astounding contrasts. The three principal railroads from the United States lead through northern Mexico, where sand, desert, maguey, and cactus make the trip resemble the routes across the deserts of Arizona and New Mexico. The southern railroads run through a tropical country rich in luxuriant vegetation and affording views of several world-renowned white-capped volcanoes, Popocatepetl and its neighbor, "The White Woman," are seen as one approaches and leaves Mexico City.

Turning to the railroads which enter Mexico from the United States the one from Laredo follows closely the old San Antonio trail which was first

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SHRINERS TO ENLARGE MOSQUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—Murat Temple, of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, will begin building operations within the next few months on an addition to their present mosque that will cost close to $500,000 and will double the capacity of the mosque. With the completion of the addition the oasis of Indianapolis will have one of the largest and most modernly equipped mosques, with pure Arabic design and ornamentation, in North America, with an estimated valuation of about $1,250,000. The membership of the temple is nearly 10,000.

SALT FOUND IN CAPE BRETON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

SYDNEY, Cape Breton—Discovery of the first rock salt ever found in Cape Breton has been made near Whycocomagh, Victoria County, where a thin upper vein of a salt bed has been pierced at a depth of 120 feet below the ground's surface. A number of natural springs rich in salt have also been discovered and a company of Cape Breton has been incorporated for the purpose of developing the salt production industry in the district.

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METAL WORKERS IN VIENNA ARE UNRULY

Unprecedented Advance in Living Costs Provoked a Disturbance in Which Raids Were Made on Stores and Cafés

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria—Angered and embittered by the constantly increasing prices of foodstuffs in Vienna, 30,000 metal workers struck and organized a gigantic demonstration before the Parliament. At first the proceedings were quite orderly, but later serious riots occurred. Hotels, cafés and stores were raided and plundered, and innocent persons were attacked in the streets. The total damages are estimated at 1,000,000,000 crowns.

In the past few weeks the Austrian crown has been falling in value at a hitherto unprecedented rate and the general cost of living has advanced in a corresponding degree. Every day prices of meats, or fats, or flour, or vegetables have risen and the patience of the Viennese began to be exhausted. When finally, owing to the bakers' demand for higher wages, the price of bread was doubled at one stroke, the great body of metal workers in the manufacturing suburb of Floridsdorf decided to strike in protest.

After holding meetings, they organized a procession and marched to the Parliament. In the days of the monarchy no demonstrations were allowed on the Ringstrasse in the neighborhood of the Parliament, but such regulations have now been swept away. The strikers reached the Parliament without meeting any opposition and a deputation conveyed their demands to the government. These were of a sufficiently radical character and included the confiscation of foreign moneys, the prohibition of imports of luxuries, the gradual removal of food subsidies, and the carrying out of the Social Democratic financial program.

Government Conciliatory

The Finance Minister, Dr. Guertler, gave a very conciliatory reply, declaring that the government would do everything in its power to stop the constant rise in high prices of foodstuffs. Heavier taxes would be imposed upon property, especially on gains from speculation. The dealings in foreign exchange would be more strictly controlled, and workers with large families would receive special consideration in regard to the higher prices which would result from the removal of the food subsidies.

While these discussions were going on in the Parliament, the Social Democratic leaders addressed the crowd outside and persuaded them to disperse. Instead, however, of returning quietly to their homes, large numbers made their way into the inner city, and began to make disturbances. Cafés in the neighborhood of the Bourse were first attacked, the windows broken and chairs and tables demolished. Attempts were also made to break into banks, but these were too strongly guarded and the mob succeeded only in breaking bank windows.

Three of the largest hotels on the Ringstrasse were next visited and immense damage done. The crowds forced their way into the halls and even went upstairs and broke into the guests' bedrooms, throwing visitors' trunks out of the windows and carrying off their clothes and other belongings. Bedding and linen, too, were stolen, electric lights torn down and furniture broken up.

Several stores in the principal business streets were plundered, plate glass windows broken with stones and iron bars, and the contents thrown into the street. The shoe stores were particularly unfortunate in this respect, probably because the rise in price of boots and shoes has been greater than in most other articles. Footwear is of course in greater demand in bad weather, and at the present prices it is impossible for the poorer classes to buy new shoes.

Labor Not Accountable

At last the gendarmerie and police succeeded in restoring order and the rioters dispersed, leaving, however, traces of their work which it will take weeks to remove. The glaziers alone will have enough work to keep them busy a long time in replacing broken windows.

It is important to note that these disorders cannot be charged against organized Labor. They were the work of uncontrolled elements, largely Communistic, with which the Social Democratic Party and the great mass of working people have no sympathy and indeed strongly oppose on every occasion.

The riots were not due to a chance outbreak of excited popular feeling, but were carefully planned by the radical elements. This is proved by the fact that many of the rioters came with marketing baskets filled with large stones, while others were armed with long iron bars, axes and hammers. Remains of these have been found among the débris of demolished stores and cafés.

In a dignified proclamation, the government deplores the disturbances wrought by irresponsible sections of the people and points out that, in view of Austria's critical situation, it is most important that everything which might create an unfavorable impression abroad should be avoided. The financial plans of the government would have much more hope of success if the foreign credits awaited ever since last February had been realized. In that case the catastrophic fall of the crown would have been averted.

The government concludes with an appeal to Austrian Labor to aid in defending the Republic, and to prevent anything which might injure its moral, political and financial credit abroad, such as the recent excesses of irresponsible elements. These not only injure the good name of the capital and the Austrian people, but also endanger the economic existence of the country.

POLITICAL OUTLOOK IN SASKATCHEWAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan — Flushed with their victory in the federal election recently when they sent 15 representatives out of 16 seats to Ottawa with enormous majorities, will the Saskatchewan Farmers carry their political warfare into the provincial Assembly? This question, which is agitating the majority of the people in this Province, will be settled at the annual convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers Association in Regina in February.

Much speculation is rife as to the outcome of this big Farmers' gathering and its effects on the fortunes of the Martin government, the present Liberal incumbents at the Parliament Buildings. All eyes are focussed on this convention.

Up to the present the supporters of the Martin government in the Farmers' annual meetings have been successful in combating agrarian desires for political action in the provincial arena, a large number of members on the government side of the House being themselves members of the Grain Growers Association and some of them representing their locals on the floor of the convention year by year, but elected to the House as Liberals.

This year, however, all indications point to a more determined fight on the floor of the convention between the opposing forces, between those anxious to commit the association to provincial political action as a Farmers' Party and those who would support a continuance of the political status quo.

CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas—Henderson Martin of Lawrence, Kansas, is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Kansas on a platform of state control of prices and marketing facilities for all farm products, including live stock. Mr. Martin was chairman of the Democratic state central committee in the first Wilson campaign that elected the first Democratic Governor in 35 years. He was appointed first to the Public Utilities Commission and later was appointed Vice-Governor of the Philippines by President Wilson. He retired from that post several years ago and has devoted his time to his law practice in Lawrence and Marion.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

LESS ACTIVITY IN THE BOND MARKET

Small Demand Is Reported, but Lull Is Regarded as Largely Due to Temporary Factors, Particularly Tighter Money

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—Lessened activity, with small and irregular price changes, continued to be the story of the investment market during the past week. The public interest appears to have waned momentarily and bond men report less inquiry from savings banks and insurance houses, which are ordinarily among their best customers for high-class securities.

Average prices of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from a month ago and a year ago, follow:

	—Changes from— Thurs.	Mo. ago	Yr. ago
10 highest grade rails	86.90	+2.64	+ 8.19
10 second grade rails	2.29	+1.82	+ 7.14
10 public utility bonds	82.93	+2.93	+11.04
10 industrial bonds	92.41	+3.84	+ 4.99
Combined average	86.20	+2.81	+ 7.84

Some degree of uncertainty prevails, and it appears as though the investment public is waiting for more definite development regarding the future course of prices, whether the strong upward movement is to be resumed, or if the limit to the current movement has been touched and no further advances are to be expected. To temporary factors, however, particularly tightening money rates, may largely be attributed the lull, while it must be regarded as quite natural that some time is required to digest the great amount of new issues which have been floated during the past few months.

Listed Bonds Increase

As showing the great increase in listed securities to meet the demand, it is noted that bonds listed on the New York Stock Exchange on January 1, 1922, exceeded the total of a year before by $853,465,000. This gain during 1921 was more than double the increase for 1920.

Railroad bonds showed the greatest increase last year, the gain in that group being $324,304,000. Bonds classed as miscellaneous showed an increase for the year of $200,317,800, while securities of governments outside the United States aggregated $168,476,300 more on January 1, 1922, than on the same day last year. Industrials and public utilities issues also gained substantially during the year.

Listed bonds, divided into different classes, compare as follows:

Class	January 1 1922	1921
U S Government	$332,495,200	$320,135,800
Foreign gov't	1,754,389,500	1,605,623,200
State securities	195,135,900	178,762,200
N Y City & Co.	585,891,000	580,324,360
City & County	15,940,000	16,940,000
Railroad bonds	9,081,028,900	8,746,221,900
Street railways	881,629,200	919,599,200
Gas & elect light	514,735,500	443,090,400
Telegraph & tel bonds	538,417,000	504,185,800
Mfg & industrial	705,053,000	594,942,500
Coal, iron & steel	420,647,900	452,906,300
Miscellaneous	719,723,000	518,905,200
Total	16,236,307,000	15,442,837,000

The next large issue to be floated will probably be the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad's offering of $30,000,000 first and refunding mortgage bonds, which has been unanimously ratified by the stockholders. The United States Commerce Commission has modified its order on the application of this issue, stating that the bonds are to be sold at not less than 92½ per cent of par and accrued interest. The previous order had stated that the bonds should be sold to the highest bidder at not less than 89½ per cent of par and interest.

Victories Still Strong

United States war bonds, which have for so long been the strong feature of the investment market, have been no exception to the prevailing dullness and have ceased to establish successive new high levels, which was quite a habit during the preceding few months. The progress being made toward a soldier bonus is held as largely responsible for the pause in these issues, as borrowings for such a project, will, it is estimated, require close to $1,000,000,000. From the high point of several weeks ago, Liberty bonds have now declined a dollar or more. This decline, however, is slight compared with the almost perpendicular rise which had so cheered the small holders during the preceding month or two. The short-dated Victory notes, moreover, have provided an encouraging exception to the market's trend and actually established further new high levels.

The anticipated financing by the Department of the Seine, France, materialized during the week, but this was the only new issue of any size. This offering, which amounts to $25,000,000, bears an interest rate of 7 per cent and matures in 20 years. The securities were offered by a syndicate headed by Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and, considering the condition of the market, found a good reception. A $3,500,000 issue of the City of Porto Alegre was also readily taken up during the week. These two issues, however, with a few of smaller amounts, provided the market's new financing, and quite a few bonds remain in the hands of the offering syndicates for absorption by the public.

BANK CLEARINGS

NEW YORK, New York—Dun's weekly compilation of bank clearings show an aggregate of $1,533,858,000, a decrease of 11.3 per cent from last year. Outside of New York there was a decrease of 11 per cent from a year ago.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The Sinclair Pipe Line Company had total deliveries of 1,169,439 barrels of crude oil through its lines to refineries in December, a 1921 gain of 80,818 compared with November. Daily average storage for the month was 18,859 barrels, in contrast with 40,000 four months ago.

A $10,000,000 contract with Poland on behalf of several American firms has been received by R. E. Taylor of New York, covering motor trucks, appliances and machinery. The contract is entirely on a credit basis, the Polish Government issuing six-year 8 per cent treasury notes payable in American gold.

Credit for exportation of $12,000,000 worth of cotton was furnished in 1921 by the New Orleans Edge Bank. The total amount of export financing done by the bank was $15,000,000, while $8,000,000 of acceptances are still outstanding.

NEW YORK MARKET TREND IRREGULAR

NEW YORK, New York—Uncertain price movements again prevailed in the stock market yesterday. Numerous speculative issues denoted further buying by pools, while high-grade industrials and rails were under pressure. Reports of a hitch or possible abandonment of proposed steel mergers provoked selling in those issues. On the other hand, however, stocks and bonds of the Columbia Graphophone Company rose to the highest levels in several weeks on reports that bankers interested in the financial affairs of the company had arranged for payment of February 1 interest on the $6,000,000 of outstanding five-year 8 per cent notes. American Ice, Davison Chemical, and Remington Typewriter were strong toward the close. Call money ruled at 5 per cent. Sales totaled 542,600 shares.

The market showed a firmer tendency at the close: American Ice 85¾, up 2¼; General Electric 141, off 2; Republic Iron and Steel 50½, off 1¾; Corn Products 102⅜, up ⅞; American Woolen 81¼, off ⅝.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

	Jan. 27	Jan. 20
U S Lib 3½s	96.24	97.00
U S Lib 1st 4s	97.30	97.50
U S Lib 2d 4s	96.00	97.20
U S Lib 1st 4¼s	97.00	97.52
U S Lib 2d 4¼s	96.00	97.32
U S Lib 3d 4¼s	97.14	97.66
U S Lib 4th 4¼s	96.14	97.38
U S Vic 3⅜s	100.24	100.12
U S Vic 4⅜s	100.24	100.16
Belgium gold notes 6s, 1925	95⅝	95⅝
Belgium external 7½s, 1945	107¼	107¼
Belgium external 8s, 1941	106	106
Brazil 8s, 1941	103⅞	104½
Brazil, Rio de Jan 8s, 1946	100	101
Brazil, Sao Paulo ex 8s, 1936	102	102⅝
Chile, external 8s, 1926	100¾	101⅜
Chile external 8s, 1941	101	101⅜
Chile 8s, 1946	100⅝	....
Chinese 5s, rcts, 1951	44⅝	....
Cuba 5s of 1904	86	....
Danish 8% s.f. ext B, 1946	106⅝	....
Denmark external 6s, 1942	94½	94⅝
Denmark 8s, 1945	108½	108⅝
Denmark, Copen 5½s, 1944	88⅝	88⅞
Dominion of Canada 5s, 1926	97¼	97¼
Dom of Can 10-yr notes, 1929	98⅜	98½
Dominion of Canada 5s, 1931	97¼	97¾
Dutch East Indies 6s, 1947	94⅝	94½
France, Bordeaux, 6s, 1934	82⅝	84
France, Lyons, 6s, 1934	83	84½
France, Marseilles 6s, 1934	83½	84
French Gov 7½s, 1941	94⅞	95⅝
French Gov 8s, 1945	100½	101
Italian 6½s, ser A, 1925	93	93½
Japan 4s, £, 1931	73½	....
Japan 1st 4½s, £, 1925	87¾	87¾
Japan, Tokyo 5s, 1952	68¼	....
Mexico 4s, 1954	41⅛	....
Mexico 5s, £, 1945	55⅝	54⅞
Mexico 5s, large	52	51
Norway 8s, 1940	109⅝	109¼
Norway, Bergen 8s, 1945	106	106½
Norway, Christiania 8s, 1945	106½	....
Queensland 7s, 1941	106¾	106⅝
Rio Grande do Sul 8s, 1946	99½	....
Sweden 6s, 1939	96	96
Switzerland 8s, 1940	113⅝	113
Switzerland, Berne 8s, 1945	108½	107⅝
Switzerland, Zurich 8s, 1945	108½	108
U K of G Brit 5½ cfts, 1922	100⅛	100⅛
U K of G Brit 5½ cfts, 1929	100⅛	100⅛
U K of G Brit 20-yr 5½s, '37	98⅜	98¼
Uruguay 8s, 1946	103½	104⅜

UNITED FRUIT REPORT

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The United Fruit Company reports, for the year ended December 31, 1921, balance available for dividends on the $100,000,000 stock, after all charges and estimated taxes, of $16,975,763, equal to $16.97 a share. This compares with $20,163,517 for the 15 months ended December 31, 1919, and $14,094,046 for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1918. The report compares as follows:

	1921	1920
Net earnings	$18,827,979	$43,661,228
Other income	1,751,857	954,036
Total net	20,579,836	44,615,274
Interest charges	3,905	25,187
Balance	20,570,930	44,590,087
Estimated taxes	3,595,167	15,781,780
Profit	16,975,763	29,008,307
Dividends	8,000,000	6,518,990
Surplus	8,975,763	22,489,317
Previous surplus	25,980,011	49,109,723
Total surplus	34,955,774	71,599,040
Charges to pft-loss	....	*50,000,000
Balance	34,955,774	21,599,040
Plus credit to p-l	....	4,380,971
Final surplus	$34,955,774	$25,980,011

*Capital stock distribution.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, New York—Foreign exchanges, especially British and French rates, were strong yesterday, their rise being ascribed to prospects of a better understanding in Anglo-French relations. Demand bills on London advanced to $4.24½, the highest quotation so far this year. Paris demand bills at 8.19 showed a recovery of 17 points from last week's low level.

	Fri.	Thurs	Parity
Sterling	$4.24¼	$4.23	$4.8665
France (French)	.0819	.0811¼	.1930
France (Belgian)	.0783½	.0777½	.1930
France (Swiss)	.1949	....	.1930
Lire	.0443½	.0440	.1930
Guilders	.3864	.3855	.4020
German marks	.0049½	.0048⅝	.2380
Canadian dollar	.95⅝	.953	....
Argentine pesos	.3496	.3475	.9650
Drachmae (Greek)	.0433	.0436	.1930
Pesetas	.1505	.1502	.1930
Swedish kroner	.2500	.2494	.2680
Norwegian kroner	.1865	.1865	.2680
Danish kroner	.2000	.1998	.2680

MONETARY POLICY AND GOLD STANDARD

Four Cambridge Dons Report to British Association on the War Effects on Credit, Currency and Exchanges

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—In regard to economics the University of Cambridge has certainly gone ahead of her sister at Oxford; and it was therefore not surprising that the British Association, when appointing a sub-committee to consider the effects of the war on credit, currency, finance, and the foreign exchanges, should have chosen four Cambridge dons to conduct the investigation. Their report recently published ("Monetary Policy" by J. H. Clapham, C. W. Guillebaud, F. Lavington and D. H. Robertson; published by P. S. King & Son, Ltd., Orchard House, Westminster, 2s. 6d. net) does not appear to have attracted much notice in the English financial press, but it is, nevertheless, a little book which neither theorist nor practitioner can afford to miss.

The first 39 pages (or more than half the book) are given to a summary of the statistical information on which the conclusions of the committee are based. Part II deals with the social effects of a higher or lower price level; and Part III discusses the restoration of the gold standard. There is therefore a very close affinity between the subject of this report and the main topics of Professor Cassel's now famous memoranda.

Price Level of Future

Having marshaled the facts and shown how the war, by disturbing the general level of prices, transferred wealth in an altogether arbitrary way from one section of the community to another, the committee proceeds to ask what price level in the future would be most conducive to the general welfare. This is the question which Professor Cassel answered (a little cryptically) by saying that "the level at which we wish to stabilize prices should be chosen so that the necessary equilibrium between the price of products and the cost of their production is established with the least possible disturbance to wages and other prices entering into the cost of production."

The committee's conclusion is (not very confidently) this: "Considerations of fairness show that a rise in prices would increase the injury suffered during the war by owners of small fixed incomes and would, further, arbitrarily modify contracts entered into at levels of prices recently current. Such a rise would probably have little real effect on the net burden of our foreign debt. On the other hand, the rise of price level would materially reduce the social burden which results from the necessity of transferring annually large sums from one group of people to another within the community."

But it is in connection with the gold standard that the most interesting pages of the report are written. "There is no universal agreement about the way in which, if the matter lay perfectly within our own control, we should wish our standard of value to behave. Most people, it is true, would probably be ready to indorse the common-sense view that the level of prices should be kept as stable as possible. But a strong case can be made out for the rival opinion that in times when inventions in technique and organizations are persistently increasing the productive power of the community, the price level should suffer a continuous fall, while in times of dearth or devastation the price level should rise."

But whatever view is taken of the proper behavior of the price level, "there is no good prospect that the restoration of a gold standard would result in that view being translated into action." Yet the committee sum up in favor of an attempt to restore an effective gold standard, at least so far as England is concerned. Their reasons for this recommendation are "solid if uninspiring"; first, the difficulty of finding a good alternative; and, secondly, the importance of maintaining stability in the foreign exchanges.

Varying Purchasing Power

If this is to be done, the price level in England must suffer a fall of some 20 to 25 per cent as compared with that of the United States. This result can only be achieved by deliberate action. (Here again one is reminded of Professor Cassel's dictum that the general level of prices "must be chosen.") "We cannot count on a persistent rise in the general level of gold prices which, expressing itself practically in a persistent fall in the purchasing power of the gold dollar, would gradually raise the rate of exchange on New York to the pre-war parity and automatically solve the problem of the restoration of the gold standard." Devaluation, as a short cut to the desired end, is of course ruled out for England, though it is, at any rate, "tolerably clear" that it is only by such means that "the more important European governments can ever now expect to reestablish a gold standard."

The only course, then, for England is to adopt a monetary policy deliberately calculated to reduce prices at home, especially if, as seems likely, prices in the United States show signs of rising. That is the very conclusion which was reached by Sir Charles Addis in his inaugural address to the Institute of Bankers not long ago, and it seems also to be the policy which the British Treasury has decided to adopt. It is not Professor Cassel's policy.

DIVIDENDS

Bethlehem Steel, quarterly of 1¼% on A and B common, also annual on 8% on preferred and 7% preferred, payable in quarterly installments of 2% and 1¾% respectively.

Bates Manufacturing, semi-annual of $6, payable February 1 to stock of January 24. Six months ago $6 a share was declared and a year ago $5.

Pepperell Manufacturing, quarterly of $4, payable February 1 to stock of January 23.

Alaska Packers' Association, quarterly of $2 and $2 a share from insurance fund interest income, both payable February 10 to stock of January 31.

New York Shipbuilding, quarterly of $1, payable March 1 to stock of February 8.

Southern Pipe Line, quarterly of 2%, payable March 1 to stock of February 15.

LONDON IRON AND STEEL EXCHANGE

Despite Naturally Quiet Conditions Indications Are That an Expansion in Trade Is at Hand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—In spite of the naturally quiet conditions in the iron and steel trade, there are encouraging indications that an expansion in business is at hand. Home stocks have been greatly reduced of late, and if the expected demand for materials matures in 1922 the British manufacturers should experience a considerable increase in orders. Much will depend, however, on buyers abandoning their policy of buying only small quantities to cover their immediate requirements.

It is unlikely that buyers will make forward purchases until they believe that prices have fallen as far as they are likely to for the time being; but it is increasingly evident that less confidence is felt in further price reductions and consumers are now keeping closely in touch with the market in order to take advantage of any movement that may occur. It is possible that the turn for which the market is waiting may be delayed but the orders for stock replenishments should be forthcoming in 1922, which should considerably help the trade.

Inquiry for the overseas markets has lessened and reports from most quarters also indicate that stocks are at a low ebb and that fresh buying must soon make its appearance. In the absence of serious continental competition the British works should receive the bulk of this business, although American competition has made its appearance in one or two directions. Cheap American quotations for billets in the Midlands recently were promptly met by a reduction in prices by the British manufacturers, which effectually disposed of the threatened invasion. In Australia, however, the Americans are reported to have sold a few descriptions of steel at figures well below the British works rates.

SIGHT COTTON ESTIMATED

NEW YORK, New York—The cotton exchange places 169,464 bales of sight cotton, compared with 186,924 in the previous week and 254,250 in the same week last year, and for the season 7,483,807 bales, against 6,903,913 bales in the previous season.

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Takings of American cotton by spinners for the past week are placed at 251,000 bales, compared with 252,000 in the previous week and 247,000 the same week last year.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton futures closed easy yesterday, March 16.45, May 16.20, July 15.86, October 15.25, December 15.15. Spot cotton quiet; middling 16.75.

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois—Wheat prices turned upward slightly yesterday on a sharp advance at Buenos Aires. May wheat closed at 1.15⅝ and July at 1.02⅞. Changes in corn were fractional, May delivery closing at 53½ and July at 55¼. May rye 86⅝b, July rye 78½b, May barley 58⅝, January pork 17.20, May pork 16.90, January lard 17.20, February lard 9.60, March lard 9.75b, May lard 9.97, July lard 9.60, January ribs 8.87, May ribs 9.07, July ribs 9.17b.

AUSTRALIAN TRADE WITH NEW ZEALAND

Gratification Expressed at Preferential Compact Between Dominions, and They Are Expected to Be Drawn Closer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria — Gratification is expressed at the preferential tariff compact between Australia and New Zealand, which will not only end a sense of resentment on New Zealand's part, but will tend to draw the two dominions closer.

When New Zealand recently put Australia into the general section under its new tariff, thus treating it as a foreign country, it was recognized in Australia that the Dominion did not consider that the Commonwealth had extended reciprocity in its own tariff. In fact, the comment was made in Wellington that the Australian tariff really treated New Zealand as if it were an Asiatic country. This statement was brought under the notice of the Australian Minister for Customs, Mr. Massy Greene, who explained in the House of Representatives that apparently the new Australian tariff was not understood in New Zealand. It had provided, he said, for the first time, the means whereby preferential treatment might be given to New Zealand, provided that Dominion accorded Australia the same treatment.

This announcement by the Minister was followed rapidly by successful negotiations between the two governments, and it was agreed that the preferential rates which both countries extended to Britain should be also operative toward the products of each dominion. This decision has been well received. Although both countries are primary producers and therefore rivals in the world's markets, Australia has made more rapid strides as a manufacturing country, and the new arrangement will give her a substantial preference over foreign competitors in the New Zealand markets.

Mutual Interests

The federal parliament has passed a special bill to enable the Commonwealth to grant preference, and similar action will probably be taken immediately in New Zealand. Preference will then be brought into operation simultaneously by announcement. The statement by Mr. Massey, Prime Minister for New Zealand, that the result of the negotiations "will place the two countries on a better footing toward each other than they have ever been before" is an excellent indication of New Zealand feeling. The two countries are bound together by mutual interests and beg the necessity for cooperating for self-protection against outside aggression, but the four or five days of sea travel between the dominions has prevented the full development of that mutual understanding and helpfulness which might have been expected. The hope has been expressed in Australia that New Zealand's leader, Mr. Massey, will visit the Commonwealth; if he does cross the water he will receive the same hearty welcome which gratified his great predecessor, Richard Seddon.

Mr. Massy Greene states that the Australian tariff has been so framed that it can be regarded by all the British dominions as an intimation of the course which Australia is prepared to follow if they desire preferential treatment and are prepared to reciprocate. It is probable that negotiations are now in progress with South Africa for a more stable arrangement than the 25 per cent reduction on certain lines granted under the 1902 tariff. Recently the dispute about a shipment of inferior Australian flour caused discontent in South Africa and this friction may have been responsible for the recent application of an anti-dumping duty on certain Australian flour. A comprehensive plan of preferential duties between the two countries should go far to clear up misunderstanding.

South African Relations

It is interesting to note that New Zealand is also considering a change of tariff relations with South Africa. The present reciprocal treaty with that country has been severely criticized by the New Zealand Tariff Commission, which has emphasized the fact that in 1920 New Zealand remitted £18,491 in duties on South African goods, yet the duty remitted by South Africa on New Zealand goods the same year was only £64. The commission also points out that in some instances the rates granted to South Africa have been below even those accorded Britain, which is not considered desirable. With Canada, New Zealand has already her customs arrangement and is not likely to alter this, although a member of the New Zealand House of Representatives suggested to the Prime Minister that the success attending New Zealand's hint to the Commonwealth might make it advisable to transfer Canada also to the general class.

A feature of the tariffs of both dominions has been substantial preference to British products. There has been no attempt to require reciprocal treatment from the imperial government, but recently in Australia there has been a tendency to emphasize Britain's opportunity for assisting the primary producers of the greater Britains when accepting navy and army and other large tenders. The recent proposal that Britain should join with Australia in a freight subsidy on Australian meat, thus helping to place the Dominion product on a more even footing with the Argentine, is another indication that the time is coming when Britain will be expected to recognize in a practical way the tariff preference so freely extended to her by other members of the British Commonwealth.

KAFFIRS STRONGER IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England—More optimistic advices from Johannesburg as to the Labor situation on the Rand helped Kaffir issues on the stock exchange yesterday. Some lines that had been sold following the beginning of the strike of the miners were brought back on hopes that the men would soon return to work. Some oil shares also gained ground. Royal Dutch was 34¾. Shell Transport Trading 4½ and Mexican Eagle 3 13-16.

Depression in the crude article caused freer offerings of rubber stocks which were heavy. There was moderate buying of industrials. Hudson's Bay was 5 13-16. Home rails were steady but lacked leadership. Dollar descriptions were quiet and featureless. Argentine rails were regarded with favor and scored fresh gains. The gilt-edged list rallied after having receded. French loans too were steadier on an improved feeling at Paris.

Consols for money 52, Grand Trunk 1½, De Beers 10⅛, Rand Mines 2, bar silver 34⅞d. per ounce. Money 3¼ per cent. Discount rates—short bills 3 11-16 per cent; three months' bills 3 9-16 per cent.

BETHLEHEM STEEL PLANNING EXPANSION

NEW YORK, New York—The Bethlehem Steel Corporation has decided to appropriate $26,000,000 for the construction of additional works, even though the corporation's plants are running at only one-third of normal, according to an announcement by Charles M. Schwab, chairman of the board of directors.

Net earnings, after charges and federal taxes and a special deduction for bond premiums, etc., for future years, of $8,028,803 are reported by the company for the year ended December 31, 1921. This is equivalent, after preferred dividends, to $7.66 a share on $59,862,000 combined A and B common stocks, compared with a net income of $14,458,835, or $18.40 a share on common in the previous year.

WAR FINANCE ADVANCES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —The United States Finance Corporation announces that from January 23 to January 25 inclusive it approved 158 advances aggregating $5,350,000 for agricultural and live-stock purposes.

EGG PRICES DROP

NEW YORK, New York—The fresh egg market broke heavily Friday, the drop ranging from 10 to 12 cents per dozen. Wholesalers explained that heavy express shipments from the producing centers, made at pre-cold weather prices, caused the decline.

REPORT ON TEXAS COTTON MARKETS

Signs Indicate Extensive Planting for Coming Season in Face of Advice to Cut Down on Acreage and to Diversify Crops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GALVESTON, Texas — Cotton in Texas markets recently has been somewhat weaker, although there has been a firm undertone and the general opinion among traders is that the period of weakness will be temporary and that soon there will be a turn for the better.

Picking of the present crop is about finished, there remaining but little staple in the fields of northwest Texas where an unusually good crop was made. Late cotton that is being gathered in that section, however, is mostly "bolly" cotton, but it is of far better grade than such cotton heretofore gathered, and is bringing almost as good a price as the picked cotton.

Preparing for New Crop

Preparations for the new crop in Texas is under way, and it now appears that there will be a large increase in the acreage, as compared with last year. Numerous organizations and agencies are at work in an effort to induce the Texas farmers to diversify in their crops and to plant less cotton. The Texas Bankers Association is conducting a campaign through which it is hoped to bring about more diversified farming. The Texas Farm Bureau Federation and the Texas Industrial Congress are also engaged along similar lines. Speakers are touring the State and organizing farmers' institutes in all cotton-growing sections by means of which the importance of reduced cotton acreage is to be brought home to the individual farmer.

The year just closed has been a memorable one for cotton, memorable because of the violent price fluctuations. The year opened with a panicky decline in prices, followed shortly after by a booming market that put prices to new high levels. This booming market was induced to a large extent by the early prospects of a crop failure. But the crop failure turned out to be not so great as early indications led the traders to believe would result, and there followed another period of strong bearish sentiment and the prices showed more violent declines. Then there came a period of partial recovery, but the market continues up to this time somewhat weak.

Price Fluctuations

These violent price fluctuations have not been without their effect on the cotton grower. Those who were fortunate and sold their cotton at the high prices have had a taste of prosperity in cotton growing that bids fair to bring far different results to these farmers. The growers who, having realized such large profits in cotton, are now planning to plant every acre they can prepare to cotton, will surely find next year's market over-supplied with the staple they will want to sell, and the price may be below the cost of production.

The low prices prevailing for corn and other grains will also tend to increase the cotton acreage. Many Texas farmers have grown large crops of corn and other grains which they are unable to sell at prices that will bring a fair profit. These farmers naturally turn to some other crop, and the high prices prevailing for cotton blind them to the possibilities of a glutted cotton market, and it seems assured that these farmers will greatly increase their cotton acreage.

Texas farmers also seem not to have taken cognizance of the fact that all of Europe, which has always been the heaviest purchaser of American cotton, is now forced to adopt policies of the most rigid economy, and that the demand for cotton from European countries will be far below the average. This means that there will be a larger surplus of cotton in this country and that prices will be correspondingly lower.

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GOULD AND WEAR REACH FINALS

Defeat Their Chicago Opponents in Straight Games — Will Meet Present Squash Racquet Doubles Champions Today

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—New York and Philadelphia will meet in the final round of the United States national squash racquet doubles championship as a result of the semi-finals played Friday at the Racquet Club of this city.

C. C. Pell and S. G. Mortimer of New York, New York, the present champions, defeated their fellow townsmen, F. T. Frelinghuysen and G. H. Heckscher, in a long-drawn-out match, 18—13, 15—8, 15—13. Earlier in the afternoon Jay Gould and J. W. Wear of Philadelphia disposed of the Chicago pair, H. L. Dixon and E. L. Reynolds, three straight games. The final round will be played at noon today.

The match between the two New York teams was the best of the tournament so far. It was rather drawn out despite the fact that only three games were played. It cannot be said that the champions, Pell and Mortimer were extended to their best but nevertheless Frelinghuysen and Heckscher played surprisingly well and fought hard for every point. Frelinghuysen in particular gave a remarkable exhibition, making many brilliant corner shots. As a team the title holders knew too much for their Metropolitan rivals.

Gould and Wear representing the Racquet Club of Philadelphia, eliminated Chicago's team composed of Dixon and Reynolds, by winning a three-game match, 15—5, 15—7, 15—8. This was the last Chicago team to be forced out of the tournament. R. A. Gardner and Howard Linn, having been beaten by the champions, Pell and Mortimer on Thursday.

Gould and Wear won more easily than was expected. Dixon and Reynolds did not have to play in yesterday's match as they advanced through the default of Fulton Cutting and partner of New York, and very little was known of the ability of the westerners. The Philadelphians bewildered the Chicago pair in the first game and then appeared to ease up and save their strength for the final match. Gould and Wear each scored a number of spectacular aces. This match was played in the fast time of 35 minutes. The summary:

UNITED STATES NATIONAL SQUASH RACQUETS DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP—Semi-Final Round

Jay Gould and J. W. Wear, Philadelphia, defeated H. L. Dixon and E. L. Reynolds, Chicago, 15—5, 15—7, 15—8.

C. C. Pell and S. G. Mortimer, New York, defeated F. T. Freylinghuysen and G. H. Heckscher, New York, 18—13, 15—8, 15—13.

SEATTLE DEFEATS VANCOUVER, 4 TO 3

PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	P. C.
Victoria	8	1	6	.571
Vancouver	8	0	8	.500
Seattle	6	1	8	.429

SEATTLE, Washington—The Seattle hockey team won from Vancouver on Wednesday night, 4 to 3, in the Pacific Coast Hockey League. Fraser, for Seattle, tied the score in the last five minutes of play on a penalty shot and Riley made the winning point, skating through the entire Vancouver team. Most of the action was crowded into the final period.

The scoring was started by Morris in the first period. Vancouver played a waiting game until the second period, with three and four men back on all plays. The summary:

SEATTLE		VANCOUVER
Riley, Briden, lw		
	rw,	Adams, Parkes, Skinner, Adams
Walker, r		c, Harris
Foyston, Morris, Briden, c		r, Parkes
Morris, Riley, rw		lw, MacKay
Rowe, Fraser, ld		rd, Duncan
Ricker, rd		ld, Cooke
Holmes, g		g, Lehmann

Score—Seattle 4, Vancouver 3. Goals—Morris, Walker Riley, Fraser, for Seattle; Adams 2, for Vancouver.

INDIVIDUAL CLASS B MATCHES TODAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The individual Class B squash tennis championship, for unranked players, commencing today at the Columbia University Club, gives promise of the most open competition for the title in many years, the entry list including 59 players most of whom have been taking part in the various team matches throughout the season.

Though the Harvard Club team has an unbroken record of victories in the team matches so far, it does not follow that they will furnish the individual champion, as their victories have been largely due to the balance of play maintained by the lesser lights of the team. With the exception of W. F. Robinson, who has not been playing lately, all the members of the team are entered, and are fairly well distributed through the draw. Special interest is centered in the play of A. M. Hyde, the younger brother of the national champion, who has shown skill in the team contests, winning his matches without trouble. The Rand brothers are also being closely watched, for similar reasons.

In the first quarter are several of the favorites for the title, including H. M. Bonnelsler, the Yale football player; H. V. Crawford, leading player for the Montclair Athletic Club, and R. H. George of the D. K. E. Club.

F. W. Chambers, Columbia University Club, is also drawn in this quarter. In the second quarter Harold Kellock, Columbia University Club, will meet William Rand Jr., Harvard Club, in his first match, and the winner should have little trouble in reaching the higher rounds. Others include Leonard Beekman of Princeton Club, and L. I. Grinnell, also of Harvard Club.

The third quarter contains three members of the Harvard Club team, W. M. Carson Jr., C. F. Fuller, and R. C. Rand, with R. H. Monks, Princeton Club, and the veteran Basil van Gerbig, Squash Club, to dispute the way to the semi-finals. The final quarter includes three more, Hyde, G. E. Abbot, and Grover O'Neill of the Harvard Club team, together with Kingsley Kunhardt and Kenneth O'Brien, leading members of the Columbia University and Yale Club teams.

McWHIRTER IS NEW CHAMPION

Wins Skating Title of United States, Beating International Champion Among Others

PLATTSBURG, New York—Roy McWhirter of Chicago, Illinois, is the new national speed-skating champion of the United States and Orlie Green of Saranac Lake, New York, is the junior champion. These two skaters won their championships here this week from one of the strongest fields that has ever competed in such a tournament. In addition to getting the championship title and a gold medal, McWhirter was awarded the silver cup presented by the American Legion to the national champion.

Six races made up the championship program for the senior title, and McWhirter won three of them and finished third in two others, giving him 110 points in the championship race. Charles Jewtraw of Lake Placid, New York, finished second with 80 points. Jewtraw won two events, and finished third in two events. Richard Donovan of St. Paul, Minnesota, was third with 50 points, while Fred Buendger of Chicago, Illinois, was fourth with 40 points. Joseph Moore, New York, the international champion, and William Murphy, New York, Charles Gorman, St. John, New Brunswick, and Edward Gloster, Toronto, Ontario, all tied for fifth place with 20 points. The summary of the six events follows:

220-yard Dash—Won by Charles Jewtraw, Lake Placid; Charles Gorman, St. John, N. B., second; Roy McWhirter, Chicago, third. Time—20s.

440-yard Dash—Won by Charles Jewtraw, Lake Placid; William Murphy, New York, second; Roy McWhirter, Chicago, third. Time—39s.

Half-Mile Race—Won by Roy McWhirter, Chicago; Fred Buendgen, Chicago, second; Charles Jewtraw, Lake Placid, third. Time—1m. 25⅘s.

Three-Quarter Mile—Won by Roy McWhirter, Chicago; Fred Buendgen, Chicago, second; Charles Jewtraw, Lake Placid, third. Time—2m. 7⅘s.

One-Mile Race—Won by Roy McWhirter, Chicago; Richard Donovan, St. Paul, second; Edward Gloster, Toronto, third. Time—3m. 49s.

Three-Mile Race—Won by Richard Donovan, St. Paul; Joe Moore, New York, second; Edward Gloster, Toronto, third. Time—9m. 1⅘s.

DARING CLUB SCORES ANOTHER WIN, 1 TO 0

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BRUSSELS, Belgium—The Real Daring Club de Bruxelles, the holder of the Belgian Association football championship, scored a narrow win in the first division of the league on January 1, defeating the Standart Athletic Club by 1 goal to 0, but the Union de St. Gall was not so successful and had to rest content with a draw of 2 to 2 against Anderlecht. The Racing Club de Bruxelles and the Football Club de Bruges both gained victories by 3 goals to 1, the former at the expense of the Racing Club de Gand and the latter against La Gantoise. More evenly contested was the match between the Racing Club de Malines and the Cercle Sportif de Bruges. Three goals ensued from this game, two of them being obtained by the Racing Club. The only other first division match gave Beerschot an opportunity to prove its ability by defeating the Football Club de Malines. The final score was 3 to 0.

The following were the results in the "promotion" section on January 1:

Football Club de Liége	4	Leopold Club	0
Uccle Sport	3	Courtrai	2
Berschem	1	Bressou Assels	0
		Football Club	
Tilleurs	1	Louvain	0
Lyra	1	Boom	3
La Forestoise	3		

AURA LEE MAINTAINS LEAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—The Aura Lee Club, maintained a clear lead in the senior Ontario Hockey Association race by defeating the Argonauts, 11 to 4, in a rather uninteresting exhibition of the winter pastime on Thursday. The winners were decidedly the better team and only at times did they show their best. They started the game in a businesslike manner and ran in five goals in the first 10 minutes, but thereafter were content to take things easy. At times they displayed the prettiest combination that has been witnessed in this city this season and their record of five wins in as many games gives them a good lead on the other teams. The Argonauts are now at the bottom of the standing.

HARVARD WINS AT HOCKEY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Harvard University hockey team defeated Massachusetts Institute of Technology at the Boston Arena on Friday evening by the score of 9 to 2.

STUDY HANDLING OF TOURNAMENTS

United States Lawn Tennis Association Has a Special Committee Considering the Best Way of Conducting Its Events

NEW YORK, New York—A report which is expected to be heard with much interest at the coming annual meeting of the United States Lawn Tennis Association in this city February 4, is one which is to come from the special committee appointed by J. S. Myrick, president of the association, for the purpose of bringing about better management of tennis tournaments throughout the United States.

Haddon Ivins of Hoboken, New Jersey, chairman, S. W. Merrihew, New York, C. S. Garland, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and R. C. Black, New York, compose this committee, and they have been putting considerable thought and time into the subject which is a much more important one than the average follower of lawn tennis is apt to think.

In connection with his duties as secretary of the National Association, Mr. Garland has noted the big increase in tournament play. This growth, especially in schools and colleges and on municipal links is bringing into the game many young players whose ideas of the sport have not yet been formed and will be affected largely by the conditions under which they compete. In order that their ideas may be of the best, it is important that conditions should be of the very best and it is for the purpose of finding out just what will be the best conditions and making recommendations for putting them into effect that the committee is at work.

Something of the same idea was embodied in the work done by the Metropolitan Lawn Tennis Association last season, when it put forth what were at first regarded as very stringent regulations for the conduct of tournaments. The results were so gratifying, however, that before the season was finished players and club officials alike were enthusiastic in praise of the new order.

Among the matters to receive attention is the preparation of a uniform tournament circular, this being intended to show all the information which such an announcement should contain. Particular notice will be given the method of making entries and paying fees. The committee also will investigate the method now used by the National Association to collect the summaries of sanctioned tournaments and is expected to propose changes.

METAL-FRAMED TENNIS RACQUET

Several of the Ranking Players of the United States Are Trying Out the New Model

NEW YORK, New York—A tennis racquet having a metal frame is being tested by several of the first 10 ranking players of the United States with the idea of manufacture in large quantities in case it proves adaptable to the modern court game. The racquet is the invention of W. A. Larned, seven times national champion and one of the closest students of the game.

Larned conceived the idea of substituting a metal frame for the usual wooden-rim racquet some months ago and has been experimenting with several models since. In its latest form the racquet consists of a steel frame pierced for the gut stringing in the same manner as that used in the ordinary racquet. Where the frame joins at the neck of the racquet the metal is brazed together and the prongs continued and countersunk into the regulation wooden handle.

It is claimed that the new instrument of play overcomes the disadvantage of warping and losing shape when restrung, gives greater flexibility of stroke and additional force to the returns. Players who have used the metal-framed racquet have found several points of novelty in the latest invention and the real test of tournament play is awaited with interest.

MASSACHUSETTS SQUASH RACQUETS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—All of the preliminary round matches and 11 first-round encounters have been played in the Massachusetts squash racquet championship tournament.

In the preliminaries W. P. Dixon, Harvard, defeated E. S. Munro, Milton Club; A. L. Smith, Harvard, defeated S. W. Gifford, Boston Athletic Association; H. N. Marshall, Newton Center Squash Tennis Club, defeated H. R. Hardwick, Harvard Club, by default; D. McK. Key, Harvard, defeated H. D. Minot, Newton Center Squash Tennis Club.

In the first-round matches G. D. Hayward, Harvard Club, defeated L. Foster, Tennis and Racquet; P. E. Callinan, Harvard Club, defeated O. P. Russell, Harvard Club; T. B. Watson Jr., Harvard Club, defeated F. G. Boggs, Harvard Club; M. P. Wendell, Union Boat Club, defeated E. P. Kingsley, Harvard; S. M. Felton, Harvard Club, defeated F. W. Buxton, Harvard Club; E. S. Church, Newton Center Squash Tennis Club, defeated Harold Schenkelberger, Neighborhood; Bartlett Harwood, Union Boat Club, defeated C. J. Lenihan Jr., Union Boat Club; T. B. Plympton, Boston Athletic Association, defeated W. M. Bullivant, Boston Athletic Association; R. V. Wakeman, Neighborhood, defeated A. L. Putnam, Harvard Club; W. H. Russell, Boston Athletic Association, defeated K. L. Lindsey, Tennis and Racquet; A. H. Marlow, Union Boat Club, defeated W. C. Bowditch, Boston Athletic Association.

SEVERAL VETERANS LOST TO THE PURPLE

Coach Frank Hill Calls for More Candidates as the Northwestern University Track Squad Is Rather Small

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

EVANSTON, Illinois—Northwestern University track team has started training for coming dual meets in the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association. Several valuable men from last year's squad will not be available this year. The squad is still rather small and Coach Frank Hill has called for more candidates. No captain has yet been elected for the 1922 team, owing to an uncertainty as to what men were to be in competition.

Coach Hill is well satisfied with the records of the men now training. The weight events present a big problem, since R. O. Dahl '23 is the only man of any ability. G. E. Magnuson '23, member of last year's team, is valuable in field events, but will have to stay out of competition for the present.

H. C. Grausnick '22 and Donald Harker '24 are seasoned sprinters and are expected to run the 50-yard dash in close to 5 2-5s. this year. H. W. Slayman '24, will also enter the dashes, though his time does not equal that of the other two men.

H. K. Young '22, M. E. Mauer '22, and G. G. Richards '23, will run the 440-yard event. Young, candidate for the captaincy, has made the distance in 52s. and is continuing his speed. Richards is inexperienced.

R. S. Telford '23, D. L. Crays '22, and W. E. Davis '22, are training for the 880-yard run. Telford showed ability in this event last year and is improving his time. His record last year was 2m. 3s.

S. S. Crippen '23 and O. D. Smith '22, promise to do well in the mile. Crippen, with four years experience in the event, can finish in less than 4m. 40s. In the two-mile run N. G. Miller '23, M. C. Bovee '22, H. W. McPherson '24 and C. H. Burke '24, can run the distance in 10m. consistently. Miller did well last year, his first year in the sport, and is the best of the four men.

More men are needed for the hurdles. Frank Loveland '23, is the only man available at present. Coach Hill expects him to develop well with considerably more practice. His height and form in the high hurdles are good; but he needs to develop more speed.

H. W. Ferrin '23 has made 5ft. 11in. in the high jump. He is the only dependable man for this event, however.

The pole vault will not need serious attention from Coach Hill with G. S. Faust '23 and Davis already vaulting over 11 feet. Good vaulters have been scarce at Northwestern until this year.

Track has been somewhat neglected at Northwestern both by students and coaches. Last year the coach was forced to divide his time between track and basketball, slowing up the work in track and retarding the development of new men until late in the season. Coach Hill is now devoting his entire time to the sport. The cross-country team provided him with a means of estimating his material for track.

The Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association indoor meet will be held at Northwestern this year. Northwestern has not made a good showing in this meet for some years. Coach Hill hopes to have a strong squad ready. The schedule:

February 3—University of Chicago at Evanston; 11—University of Minnesota at Evanston; 22—University of Chicago at Chicago.

March 4—University of Illinois Relay Carnival at Champaign; 10—Purdue University at Evanston; 17-18—Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association meet at Evanston.

April 22—Drake University relays at Des Moines.

May 6—University of Iowa at Iowa City; 13—University of Minnesota at Minneapolis; 20—Purdue University at La Fayette; 25—University of Chicago at Evanston.

June 2 and 3—Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association meet at Iowa City.

BINGHAM NAMES RELAY MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Coach W. J. Bingham of Harvard University named the following members of the varsity two-mile relay team to race Yale University in the Boston Athletic Association games of Saturday, February 4: J. W. Burke '23, J. A. McCarthy '22, J. E. Merrill '24, W. C. Bennett '23, John Kennedy '23, and Eaton.

CINCINNATI SIGNS COACH

CINCINNATI, Ohio—G. W. McLaren, graduate of the University of Pittsburgh and fullback in 1916-17-18, will be the football and track coach at the University of Cincinnati. Acceptance of the offer made to him by the athletic council of the university was received yesterday. For two years McLaren has been the football coach at the University of Arkansas.

MACK IS REELECTED

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—T. S. Shibe has been elected president of the Philadelphia American League Baseball Club to succeed his father, B. F. Shibe. His brother, J. D. Shibe, has been chosen vice-president and secretary. Connie Mack has been reelected treasurer and manager.

CHICAGO EXPECTS TO RETAIN TITLE

Coach J. H. White Has Remarkable Swimmer in Capt. E. T. Blinks Around Whom to Build Up a Strong Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Members of the University of Chicago swimming team and Coach J. H. White, expect to retain the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association championship, won last year in Patten pool. The star point winner of the meet of last year, Capt. E. T. Blinks '23, who won three firsts and one second, is back again this year, and swimming in fine form. The losses by graduation have been made up by the new swimmers. In addition, the Marion has the advantage of the championship meet being in the Chicago pool.

Captain Blinks set two new Conference records, and tied one, in the 1921 championship swim. He took the 40-yard swim in 19 3-5s, equaling the mark held by E. D. Reis of Chicago; set a new record of 56 3-5s. for the 100-yard swim, lowering the old mark of 58 2-5s.; and then set a record of 2m. 31 2-5s. in the 220-yard swim. In the last race, the 440-yard swim, he took a second place.

Blinks' performance has no equal in Conference history.

H. T. Byler '23, who won a place on the United States Olympic team, is a member of the Chicago squad. Byler is a fancy diver, and is expected by Coach White to win the Conference. Byler is one of the best divers the Maroon team has had in many seasons, and already is in fine form for the season. This is Byler's first season of competition with Chicago.

Another of the Chicago assets is a relay team that Coach White believes will come very close to the record of 1m. 20 1-5s., set by Illinois last season. Captain Blinks will swim his turn in less than 20s., and two men, W. B. Gleason '22 and Louis River '22 are counted on for 20s. spurts. The fourth member of the team, Philip VanDeventer, will swim under 21s.

Clemens Hedeen '23 is one of the "finds" of the season. He was induced to come out for the team in December, and to try for the plunge. In the first week he could not make more than 25 feet, but in his second week he improved so much that he made the 60 feet in 50s. By the first week of January he had cut his time to 31s., and Coach White thinks that he will be down under 25s. before the Conference.

That comprises the best of the Chicago swimmers, and the list of men who are expected to count in the big meet. The strength in the breast stroke and back stroke is very poor; there are few men out, and none of them have much chance of placing. In the back stroke, John Ivy '22, and Arthur White '22 are swimming close to two minutes; but that time will not place in the Conference. It will, however, place in dual meets. Capt. Harold Yegge, who swam second in the breast stroke last season, has graduated, and no one is out for the event this year. Some men will be entered in dual meets in an attempt to win points.

The water-basketball team has very high hopes of winning the championship. Illinois was the only team to defeat the Maroon team last year, and this season the Illini come to the Chicago pool, so that Chicago has an advantage. The material is the best in several years, and Coach White has spent much time in drilling the team. Capt. C. E. Merriam '23 plays guard in either end of the pool; R. F. Flint '22 plays forward or guard in the shallow end; Livingston Hall '23 plays guard and forward in the deep end; T. E. Vitkin '23 plays in the center; Charles Beckwith '22 is a forward, and Michael Greenebaum plays in the shallow end.

"I believe that we can take the Conference championship, and probably all of our dual meets, this season," said Coach White. "Blinks is making better time than last season, but if he can do as well this year as he did last in the matter of points, I shall be well satisfied. The class of competition in the Conference in his events is very greatly improved, and he will be pushed. He is the only man I count on in the dashes in the championship; one man of the relay team, River, perhaps, may slip in at fourth in the 40-yard swim.

"I count on the relay team to do well, and hope that Byler will win the diving. Hedeen is also a fairly certain point winner. There is no hope in the other events, in the championship meet; but we will take points in the breast-stroke and backstroke in dual meets.

"The water-basketball team is very promising, and I believe that it will win." Following is the 1922 schedule:

January 11—Alumni at Chicago; 18—Chicago Athletic Association at Chicago; 25—Chicago Athletic Association at the Chicago Athletic Association; 28—Milwaukee Athletic Association at Milwaukee.

February 3—Milwaukee Athletic Club at Chicago (tentative); 10—Purdue University at Chicago; 15—Northwestern University at Evanston; 24—University of Wisconsin at Madison.

March 4—University of Iowa at Iowa City; 11—University of Illinois at Chicago; 16—Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association preliminaries, at Chicago; 17—Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association championship, at Chicago.

TORONTO IS DEFEATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

HAMILTON, Ontario—Only the brilliant goal tending of Charles Stewart kept the University of Toronto Senior team, amateur champions of Canada, from winning the senior Ontario Hockey Association fixture here Wednesday night, the game being stopped with the score 2-all after 30 minutes' overtime. The champions had much the better of the play during the 90 minutes but time after time when they penetrated the local defense, Stewart outguessed the attackers and spoiled their efforts. While the visitors were close in on Stewart many times the locals could not penetrate the students' defense and the shots that Langtry handled were from a distance out. The university team scored first but the tally was evened 10 seconds later and it was not until the third period that the other two goals were scored, both coming in quick order. No score was made in the overtime.

NEW COACH AT PENNSYLVANIA

C. A. Winters Takes Charge of Hockey and Lacrosse, Succeeding Orton and Goldsmith

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—C. A. Winters, formerly of the Detroit Athletic Club, has taken up his new duties as coach of the University of Pennsylvania ice hockey and lacrosse teams. He succeeds Dr. G. W. Orton as coach of the hockey team, and C. M. Goldsmith has had charge of the lacrosse team for many years. Orton and Goldsmith have been desirous for some time to be relieved from the work. Both gave their services without charge; but with the increased interest in the sports, the demand on their time became too heavy.

It was the desire of the athletic council to obtain one man who could look after both sports, and it looks as if it engaged the right man in Winters, who has had considerable experience in both branches of athletics.

For the present Coach Winters is kept busy with the hockey players. Interest is at a high tension in the winter sport at the university and the Red and Blue is fortunate to have one of the best home rinks in the country at the Ice Palace which is within a short distance of the campus.

Pennsylvania made an auspicious start in ice hockey this year when it defeated Yale University for the first time in the history but when P. L. Wanamaker '23, the star of the team, was forced to leave the game the morale of the other players went down and games were lost to Princeton University and also a return game with Yale University. In an effort to bolster up the team, Coach Winters was hurriedly engaged and the team hopes to finish the season strong.

Some of Pennsylvania's lacrosse players were out earlier in the winter, but conditions have forced a lay-off at the present time. Coach Winters will assign one of the veteran players to the squad in a few weeks so that he will be able to take full charge as soon as the hockey season is out of the way. The first match will be played against the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, April 12. Oxford University will play at Franklin Field when it visits America early in the spring.

PRINCETON MAY RECALL LETTER

Varsity Club Passes New Rule Which Is Expected to Raise the Standard of Athletes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PRINCETON, New Jersey—A new ruling adopted by the Varsity Club of Princeton University with a view to placing athletics on an even higher plane, provides for the taking away of a letter from an athlete who becomes ineligible unless by reason of unavoidable circumstances. The new ruling was proposed by D. B. Lourie '22, quarterback on the 1920 and 1921 elevens, and president of the Varsity Club.

The resolution adopted by the Varsity Club follows: "We, the members of the Varsity Club, recommend that the Princeton University athletic signia be taken away if the possessor becomes ineligible, unless such ineligibility is due to unavoidable circumstances over which he has no control. A committee composed of the chairman of the Board of Athletic Control, the president of the Senior Council, the captain and manager of the sport in which the man in question won his letter, the chairman of the Committee on Deficient Athletes, and the president of the Varsity Club shall be empowered to take up each case separately, and to recommend to the Undergraduate Athletic Committee the action to be taken."

This new ruling is exciting much comment on campus both pro and con, but the majority seem to be in favor of it. The Daily Princetonian in an editorial page says, "The plan will not only lend an added incentive to the efforts of athletes delinquent in their work, but it will elevate the premium at which the "P" is held and in general will raise the tone of athletics. Men will be forced to realize that the curriculum is not to be slighted and that athletics, however helpful, must not be allowed to occupy too much of the stage.

"The difficulty of such a rule is found in effecting its fair application. There will always be cases of men who fail in their studies through no fault of their own and in such cases they must be protected against unfair action regarding their letters. The committee recommended by the Varsity Club for the supervision of the rule would be most representative, however, and every athlete would be assured of a fair handling of his case."

HOLLAND DRAWS WITH GERMANY

Team Representing the Latter Meets The Hague on January 1 Before Some 6000 Spectators

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BERLIN, Germany—Chief German Association football interest followed Berlin's representative team into Holland on January 1, when the men of the German capital succeeded in drawing, at a score of one goal each, with a side representing The Hague. Some 6000 spectators assembled to watch the game. From the kick-off, it was apparent that the German team combined better than its opponents and also had an advantage as regards speed. But the home defense, especially the fullbacks and the goal keeper, proved themselves able to deal effectively with all attacks, and half-time arrived before a goal had been scored. About 20 minutes after the resumption of play, Hans Sobeck snapped up a pass from Heinrich Wolters and placed the ball in the Dutch net. The lead thus obtained was short-lived, however, for before many minutes had elapsed, the Dutch outside right broke away, dashed down the field, and finally headed a splendid goal. Then followed a stern battle for the winning goal, but both defenses held out until the end.

There was one "big" match in Berlin. This was between Vorwärts and Berliner Sport Vereingung 1892, the former, although two goals behind at half-time, winning by 3 goals to 2. As may be imagined, the Berliner Sport eleven fell away greatly towards the end of the game, despite the gallant efforts of Karl Rotkehl, who was quite the best player on the field. At Fürth, the local team, Spiel Vereingung, created a great surprise by defeating the renowned Slavia eleven of Prague, Tzecho-Slovakia. The Germans scored up four goals and had none scored against them. Willi Frantz was the hero of the match. He scored three times, the fourth point being credited to Fritz Still.

At Munich there occurred the defeat of another Tzecho-Slovakian side, the Deutsch Fussball of Prague. The winners were the men of Munich 1860, who obtained the only goal of the match. A combination from Budapest, Hungary, emerged successful from two excellent games, defeating the Football Club of Fribourg and Stuttgart Sport Club by 2 to 1 and 3 to 0 respectively. At Mainz, the Fussball Verein Mayence entertained the Jeunesse d'Esch of Luxembourg. An even game ended in a draw of three goals each. The final match in the competition for the Breslau Cup was won by Sport Club 1908, which, after a great deal of difficulty, defeated the Fussball Verein 1906 by 2 goals to 0.

GOAL SCORING IN SECOND DIVISION

Broad and Travers Lead Jointly at the Conclusion of First Half of 1921-22 Football Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—At the conclusion of the first half of the 1921-22 Association football season, James Broad, Stoke, and Bernard Travers, Fulham, jointly held the first position in the list of goal scorers in the Second Division of the English league. Both could claim a total of 16 goals on January 2, and in that respect were like C. M. Buchan, Sunderland, the leading scorer in the First Division. Third on the list came S. C. Puddefoot, the leader of West Ham United's forward line, with an aggregate only one goal inferior to that of Broad and Travers. Puddefoot, it will be remembered, scored more goals than anybody else in the Second Division last season. Whereas the many games played round about the end of 1921 had given a much changed aspect to the list of first division goal scorers, the table in the Second Division was not so drastically altered. During the vacation period, scoring was comparatively low, and of the leading men only one, Puddefoot, put in more than one successful shot in the course of a single match. The list:

Player and Club—	Goals
James Broad, Stoke	16
Bernard Travers, Fulham	16
S. C. Puddefoot, West Ham United	15
T. W. Howarth, Leeds United	14
Brough Fletcher, Barnsley	13
J. R. Spaven, Notts. Forest	12
J. Moore, Derby County	12
C. W. Flood, Hull City	11
Daniel Shea, Fulham	11
James Bauchop, Bradford	10
James Trotter, Bury	10
B. R. Mills, Hull City	9
G. Edmonds, Wolverhampton Wand.	9
J. D. Hammerton, Barnsley	8
J. M. McIntyre, Sheffield Wednesday	8
D. Brown Notts. County	8
J. Connor, Crystal Palace	7
Albert Fairclough, Bristol City	7
Samuel Stevens, Coventry City	6
W. Paterson, Derby County	6
Donald Cock, Fulham	6
W. Morgan, Coventry City	6
J. G. Aitken, Bury	6
J. Lofthouse, Sheffield Wednesday	6
J. Watson, West Ham United	6
H. Bedford, Blackpool	6
Connelly, Port Vale	6
T. Page, Port Vale	6

STAFF TO DEFEND TITLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SARANAC LAKE, New York—The climax of the skating season will be reached here February 13, 14 and 15 in a meet for the American professional title. Arthur Staff of Chicago, Illinois, will defend the title against Robert McLean of New York, New York. Edmund Lamy of Saranac Lake, Everett McGowan of St. Paul, Minnesota, and others. The meet will be the most spectacular ever held in this country.

RAIL LABOR BOARD WORK DESCRIBED

Ben W. Hooper Declares Accomplishment of Tribunal Justifies Its Creation—Sees Improved Railway Conditions Ahead

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—What the United States Railroad Labor Board has accomplished in the settlement of 6678 cases brought before it, and in contributing largely to averting the threatened strike of last October, is sufficient justification for its creation and its perpetuation, declared Ben W. Hooper, vice-chairman of the board, in an address yesterday at an assembly luncheon of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. He reported an improvement in general railway conditions, with the prospect immediately ahead of increased employment of men, increase in business and revenues and reduction in rates at least on coal and building materials.

Opening his address, Mr. Hooper dwelt particularly on the position of the investors in the securities of railroads. He said that there is a tendency to ignore the interests of those people whose money has made possible the building up of the transportation system of the United States. There has been speculation and manipulation, Mr. Hooper agreed, but that does not justify indiscriminate condemnation of the financial interest back of the roads. Nor does it excuse legislators and tribunals from ignoring the men and women who really own the railroads. The day of speculative manipulations has passed, however, he declared.

"The owners, management and employees of the railroads," Mr. Hooper continued, "constitute a composite whole, and these three constituent elements should be given just and impartial treatment by the public. They are all essential to the matter which is of paramount interest to the people, and that is, efficient and uninterrupted transportation. As the United States could not have reached the present state of development without railroad transportation, neither can it hold its position or maintain its progress, if there occurs any serious set-back to the efficiency of the railroads.

Public Interference

Protest is heard from time to time, the speaker said, against the alleged iniquity of public interference with the management of the railways. Attempt is made to appeal to people in other lines of business to the effect that the government has no right to concern itself with the railroad business.

"When the people," he declared, "conferred upon the railroad franchises embodying great corporate powers for the operation of a monopolistic business of continental scope, affecting every fiber of the social fabric and every individual of the body politic, they vested in the carriers and their employees a joint public trust and, as a necessary incident, retained the right to see that this trust is properly executed. To secure the adequate discharge of this responsibility to the public is a proper function of popular government, indispensable to the well-being of the nation at large and each of its citizens. To secure the execution of this public trust without unnecessarily encroaching upon the rights and privileges of either the carriers or the employees is a governmental task of no mean proportions. In the effort to perform this task it is inevitable that mistakes will be made, both legislative and administrative. These should not be the occasion of intemperate and sweeping condemnation of governmental agencies. Such criticism coming from an interested party should be scrutinized because of its evident bias and from a disinterested party because of a possible lack of full understanding."

Transition Successful

Mr. Hooper declared that the transition from federal control to private management has been remarkably successful, more so than in many other lines of business and industry. Cooperation between the managements and the employees in carrying out the provisions of the Transportation Act has been notable.

With regard to the power of the Labor Board, Mr. Hooper pointed out that there are no penalties attached for enforcement of its provisions. There are mandatory provisions requiring the disputants to negotiate, and, failing successful negotiation, to submit their case to hearing by the board. It is mandatory upon the board to make a decision, but, afterward, its only recourse is in inquiry into suspected violation and publication of the facts. Mr. Hooper did not hold much with the power of public opinion in bringing violators to terms, implying that more power should be given the board.

In conclusion the speaker declared against strikes tying up the transportation of the nation and affirmed the essential right of Labor to organize. He urged the vital necessity of an impartial tribunal, representing the public interest, to which both employer and employee can go with the assurance of receiving justice.

INSURANCE COMPANY COMBINE ALLEGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Arbitrary raising of rates to pay for competition against mutual companies in other states is charged against an alleged combination of stock casualty companies, by Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the Lockwood Committee. It is said that the general manager of this group is a former state superintendent, Albert W. Whitney, general manager of the National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters, formerly the National Workmen's Compensation Bureau, said that the group includes all casualty and surety lines and is composed of 19 big companies with four others cooperating. He said it fixes rates on all classes of insurance in which the members deal and opposes the state compensation fund which is under the supervision of the State Industrial Commission. It is said that the exclusion of mutuals, which refund about 20 per cent to policy holders, is a feature of this group.

MUSIC

Boston Notes

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Boston Symphony Orchestra gave its thirteenth program on January 27. The pieces played were as follows: Wagner, Siegfried's Funeral March from the "Götterdämmerung"; Beethoven, symphony No. 7 in A major; Rachmaninoff, concerto No. 2 in C minor for piano and orchestra; Pierné overture and Biscayan rhapsody from the music to Pierre Loti's "Ramuntcho."

Mr. Monteux's interpretations of Beethoven's symphonies are already well known for their saneness, freedom from personal display and as eloquent yet respectful presentations of this master's works. In the playing of yesterday's symphony he surpassed anything he has yet done in this regard. The seventh symphony, one of the greatest of the nine and the one which by far overtops the others in the way in which it has preserved its freshness undimmed, has not been given such a sympathetic and revealing performance here for many years past. The striking points in the performance were the absence of all exaggeration in tempo and phrasing, those attempts to give a new "reading," the distinguishing marks of the so-called "virtuoso" conductor, the spontaneous character of the whole performance and above all the remarkable tonal gradations and colorings. The pianissimos were particularly fine. After this moving performance, William Bachaus played Rachmaninoff's second concerto with the orchestra. Mr. Bachaus is not an inspiring pianist. Neither is this concerto of particular musical interest. The composer himself succeeded, by the force of his personality, in making the work acceptable. In other hands it seems long-drawn-out and full of needless repetitions and developments. Pierné's music based on Biscayan melodies, is brilliantly scored and effectively displayed the orchestra's virtuosity.

On January 26 the Richard Burgin String Quartet made its first public appearance. The quartet is composed of the following, who are all members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra: Richard Burgin, first violin; Fernand Thillos, second violin; Georges Fourel, viola; Jean Bedetti, violoncello. The members individually are well known and their association in a chamber music organization of this kind is a happy one. They were heard in Schubert's quartet in D minor; Debussy's in G minor and in Hugo Wolf's Italian serenade. The most interesting thing about the playing is what it promised for the future. It takes many months, even years, of constant practice to perfect an organization of this character, and it cannot be expected that the quartet should as yet be able to display its many fine qualities entirely to their best advantage. There was much beauty of tone, much rhythmic life and vigor, much enthusiasm for the work in hand and many evidences of careful preparation. The future concerts, of which there are three more this present season, will be looked forward to with pleasure.

The Handel and Haydn Society gave a concert performance of Saint-Saëns' "Samson and Delilah", on the afternoon of January 22 in Symphony Hall. For chief soloists there were such distinguished singers as Margaret Matzenauer as Delilah, whose superb work in the first act keyed up the whole performance perceptibly, Emilio Gogorza as the high priest, whose admirable operaticability was appropriately modulated to oratorio scale, and Morgan Kingston as Samson, whose deep feeling and thorough equipment resulted in a strong last act with a climax of great power. The chorus did its best work in the last act, and is to be commended on the whole for a performance that was rather less dramatic, as planned by their capable leader, Emil Mollenhauer, than that held to by the principals.

STANDARD WARRANTS URGED FOR DRY RAIDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—Prosecuting attorneys of Indiana at a conference on law enforcement voted to have a special committee draft a standard search warrant to be used in liquor raids. It was pointed out in support of the action that many courts have thrown out search warrants because they have not been properly drawn and it was urged that one should be drawn that would stand against the attacks of the "bootlegger's" attorneys.

U. S. Lesh, Attorney-General of the State, told the prosecutors that one of the most effective means of enforcing the state prohibition law, which is similar to the federal law, would be to see that the provisions of the law for the closing of any club or building where intoxicating liquor is sold be employed. This section of the law is too little used, he said, and he explained that under both the state and the federal law it is within the power of the officials to have any club or business house closed wherein violation of the prohibition law is taking place.

PROHIBITION NOW FULLY VINDICATED

American Post-Graduate Students at Edinburgh Decry False Liquor Propaganda

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

EDINBURGH, Scotland—"American Prohibition: Is It a Failure?" was the text of an address given in Edinburgh recently by the Rev. Dr. Norman Maclean, who recently visited the United States.

It would be well, he said, not to pay too much attention to the statements that appeared in the public press on the subject of prohibition in America, for the reason that the liquor traffic publicity organization spoon-fed the papers with just the sort of thing they wanted to appear. If prohibition was a failure on the American Continent, why, he asked, did New Brunswick vote bone dry by an overwhelming majority, as it did in October last.

A Testing Situation

As to the statement that smuggling or "bootlegging" was indulged in on a large scale, he believed that both smuggling and lawless drinking was in a large measure found among the alien population in America, notably in New York. There was no doubt that Americans were confronted with a testing situation everywhere. The choice was enforcement or repeal. "Nobody wants the saloon back again" was the universal testimony he received. The stern resolve to make the law fully operative was undoubtedly making itself felt everywhere.

With regard to the benefits that had already followed prohibition, Dr. Maclean said that drunkenness had practically disappeared, the poorhouses and jails in many cities were almost, if not altogether, empty; despite unemployment, there was little distress, although there were no doles; breweries and distilleries had been converted into boot factories and similar establishments; banks were opening branches where great saloons previously did business; the revenue had not suffered—instead, a surplus had resulted from the new taxation. It was impossible for any one to be in America, he said, without realizing the great boon prohibition had conferred upon that country.

"Failure" Stories Contradicted

A statement signed by 17 post-graduate students of Edinburgh University was read at the meeting. It was as follows:

"We, the undersigned American post-graduate students of the University of Edinburgh, representing Alabama, Connecticut, California, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, 12 states of the United States of America, having observed what we believe to be misleading statements in the press regarding the so-called failure of prohibition in the United States, wish to state that in our judgment, prohibition has unquestionably justified itself. In our opinion, the following are the outstanding facts:

Outstanding Facts of Success

"(1) Throughout most of the United States prohibition is rigidly enforced; and even where its enforcement is incomplete a radical improvement in the social and moral condition of the people is undeniable.

"(2) Forces opposed to prohibition have attempted to prevent its enforcement and to evade its operation, and much of the unfavorable comment in the foreign press has unquestionably been issued by these forces.

"(3) An overwhelming majority of brewing and distilling plants have been converted to productive uses, and Labor has been readily diverted to other channels without any noticeable influence upon the unemployment problem.

"(4) Private illegal manufacture of alcoholic liquor has persisted on a small scale, pending a more complete enforcement of the law, but the quantity thus produced is inevitably negligible, compared with the output of breweries prior to prohibition.

"(5) The churches of the United States are united in their testimony to the beneficial results of prohibition. More significant still is the increasing approval of business interests throughout the country.

"(6) Some of the most tangible and indisputable proofs are the decrease in crime, profligacy, poverty, and drunkenness, and the increase in saving deposits. These facts can be verified by recourse to the official statistics of large communities and states.

"In conclusion we believe that the opinion of the rank and file of the American people is becoming more and more convinced of the value of prohibition. No better evidence of this can be adduced than that Congress has passed a bill for the more stringent prevention of the illegal use of alcohol."

FARMERS TURN TO DAIRYING FOR INCOME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

WEBSTER, South Dakota—Reports made at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Webster Creamery Company show why the farmers of this territory are not so seriously affected as they might be by the present low prices of wheat, corn and other farm products outside of dairy products.

The reports show that during the year 1921 the creamery purchased from farmers of the Webster district an aggregate of 565,018 pounds of cream. In payment for this, the farmers received a total of $65,691.34, much of this money being received by them at a time when they had no income from any other source.

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

"THE SNOW MAIDEN"

"The Snow Maiden," opera in a prologue and four acts; book after the play by Ostrovsky; French translation by Madame P. Halperine and P. Lalo; music by Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakoff; presented at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York City, evening of January 23, 1922. The cast:

Snegourotchka.....Lucrezia Bori
Lel.....Raymonde Delaunois
Koupava.....Yvonne D'Arlie
The Fairy Spring.....Marion Telva
Bobylicha.....Kathleen Howard
The Tsar.....Giordano Paltrinieri
A Page.....Grace Anthony
The Tsar.....Orville Harold
Mizguir.....Mario Laurenti
King Winter.....Leon Rothier
Bobyl.....Angelo Bada
Barmiate.....Louis D'Angelo
Carnival.....George Neader
First Court Jester.....Pietro Audisio
Second Court Jester.....Vincenzio Reschigian
Conductor—Artur Bodansky

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"Snegourotchka" ("The Snow Maiden"), Rimsky-Korsakoff's musical setting of the Ostrowsky play, was given its first American hearing at the Metropolitan Opera House on the evening of January 23. Although Theodore Thomas is said long ago to have declared that Rimsky-Korsakoff was the greatest of Russian composers, it is only of late years that America has been given the opportunities of hearing many of his works. It was in 1873 the Little Theater in Moscow was closed for renovations and the ballet, the drama and the opera were all housed in the Grand Theater. That being so it was decided to employ all those forces in one piece, and the poet, Ostrowsky, was commissioned to write a fairy book with Tschaikowsky composing the incidental music. The piece was staged with success, and it is upon that book that Rimsky-Korsakoff based his opera "Snegourotchka," by so doing greatly disappointing Tschaikowsky who planned to elaborate his incidental music in an opera.

As written and produced in January, 1883, the Rimsky-Korsakoff opera was four hours long and much cutting has been done in order to shape it for its Metropolitan production. The story is based on Russian legends and tells how Snegourotchka, the daughter of King Winter and Fairy Spring longs to leave her icy woodland home and mingle with the mortals of the city of Berendeyevka.

It is regrettable when an opera cannot be given in its original text, that it cannot be sung in English. Certainly the objection that it would not be intelligible can be waived aside for all of the singers did remarkably well on the evening of January 23, and of the 15 principals only three have French-looking names. Moreover, the best French articulation was done by Orville Harrold, an American, who sang the exceedingly difficult music allotted to the Tzar with beauty of tone, ease and skillful phrasing that made much of the charm of the second, third and fourth acts.

Lucresia Bori sang the name part and acted it with an exquisite charm, which, with her clear, pure tone and her graceful beauty, made it possible to really believe the story that all fell in love with Snegourotchka upon sight. Her farewell to King Winter and Fairy Spring, in the prologue, is a melodious number and she sang it with rare beauty. She knows how to vary the color of her tones, and there was real feeling in them, in Act 4, as Snegourotchka vanishes slowly from earth under the sun's warming rays.

Seldom has so well-balanced a cast been heard at the Metropolitan, and rarely is there written an opera which affords so many singers grateful opportunities. Next to Miss Bori, Mario Laurenti must be acclaimed. As Mizguir, his makeup was perfect and made him look the only Russian on the stage. He had greater scope for his beautiful baritone voice than he had in "Die Tote Stadt," where he sang the Pierrot so well. His acting in the Rimsky-Korsakoff opera, too, was always in the picture. There is not a better voice at the Metropolitan. There is a great future before young Laurenti.

The task of playing a boy's part is not easy for the average actress of the dramatic stage and is usually made ridiculous by the Seibels and pages of grand opera, but Raymonde Delaunois made of Lel not only a pretty picture, but a convincingly boyish one and she sang her two songs with velvety tones. Yvonne d'Arle sang equally well as Koupava and acted the deserted maiden with the fire of righteous anger. Marion Telva's deep-toned voice seemed to be heard for the first time this season in a part that really suited her and she made Fairy Spring a convincing impersonation. Kathleen Howard, as Bobylicha, had little singing to do, but with Angelo Bada, who played Bobyl, the peasant foster parents of the Snow Maiden, kept the audience in constant laughter by their antics. Bada had a song in act one that is vastly difficult to sing but he did it wonderfully well, bringing out every bit of its humor, and later, in his dance, he was equally successful. Leon Rothier's voice was never heard to better advantage for showing off his big, mellow tones, than it was in the prologue as King Winter.

He was a striking picture, too, in his white costume. Anything more effectively symbolic of winter is difficult to imagine. Boris Anisfeld also made a costume for "Snegourotchka" that was as appropriate, yet as daintily pictorial as a snowflake under a microscope. In his designing of costumes for the flower girl companions of Fairy Spring Mr. Anisfeld was as successful as in the costumes for the [illegible]

[illegible] production of grand [illegible] Anisfeld has made since he [illegible] the United States, four years [illegible] Most of these were for the [illegible]—"La Reine Fiametta" [illegible] in 1918, "Blue Beard" in 1919, "Mefistofele" in 1920 and now the "Snegourotchka." "The latter I began in March, 1921," Mr. Anisfeld said to The Christian Science Monitor representative, "making sketches for more than a hundred different costumes, designing all the accessories and the five scenes of the opera and supervising all the making of everything, even to the smallest detail. The making of the costumes was begun in July and the last stitches were taken Monday morning. I love to do work of this kind, especially for Mr. Gatti-Casazza, for he never stints an artist. Even when I first came here and he scarcely knew me he gave me carte blanche and he has always given me every opportunity so that I might have everything needed in order to perfect to the full my complete artistic conception."

The costumes, especially those of the ballet and the chorus, are of a color scheme that lightens up every scene. The five sets are done in the fairyland spirit, a bit exaggerated but entirely in harmony with music, action, and costuming. The winter scene of the prologue was highly effective and throughout the lighting effects were unusually good.

As for the music, it is characteristically what one has come to know as Rimsky-Korsakoff's welding of the Russian and the East Indian. All the principal themes are taken from Russian folk songs, but in treatment there is little of what one has been taught to expect in Slavic compositions. The gloomy undertone is missing. It is almost Italianate in its melodious melting from one charming number to the other. None of the solo numbers are dramatic in nature, but all are captivating to lovers of melody. The choruses are often stirring. Rimsky-Korsakoff knew how to write vibrant, ringing chords. The orchestration, too, shows much less of the brass choir than is expected from Russian composers. It is not thin, but it is largely laid out for the strings and the wood-winds.

It is said that the composer for a long time had avoided his coterie of musical friends and that when he at last let it be known that he had written a new opera there was great anticipation. But when he played the score for the first time for a gathering of musicians of the advanced school, nothing but disappointment greeted him. The delicate beauties were all overlooked. For he had written closely to the story. It is a fairy opera, as pleasing to children as well as adults, like "Hansel and Gretel." It is melodious; it is humorous; it is as spectacular in its constant changing pictures as is a modern musical comedy, and the ballet in act three, which was the most applauded number Monday evening, alone ought to make "The Snow Maiden" a popular success.

NEW ZEALAND MUSIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

AUCKLAND, New Zealand—There are interesting stirrings of national feeling in New Zealand in the field of art. One sees signs of it in literature, painting, drama, and music. They are as yet feeble—far more feeble than in the neighboring Dominion of Australia—but they are promising.

A whole concert in Wellington was recently devoted to songs—most of them on Maori themes—composed by an Auckland woman who prefers to conceal her identity under the nom-de-plume of Marcelle d'Oreen. Miss d'Oreen has been working for some time, with the assistance of some noted authorities on Maori lore, on the wealth of poetry imbedded in Maori legends, myths, and romances.

The Maori language is extraordinarily rich in opportunities for the composer and writer. The Maori is a natural orator and poet. His mythology is extensive and striking, and his songs and romances which have been handed down orally are varied and highly imaginative. Comparatively little use has been made of this mine of material—in music almost none.

New Zealand has produced one composer of note, Alfred Hill, who is now on the staff of the Sydney Conservatorium of Music, under Henri Verbrugghen. Mr. Hill made his name years ago by his Maori cantata, "Hinemoa," in which he uses the most famous of all Maori romances—the story of Hinemoa and Tutanekai. Hinemoa was a chief's daughter, who lived on the shores of Lake Rotorua. Tutanekai was a young chief who lived on the Island of Mokoia, in the middle of the lake. Mr. Hill set this tale to music that is not only melodious and original, but contains characteristic Maori elements. The music is still sung, and seems destined to live. Mr. Hill has also composed a number of striking Maori songs, one or two of which have become popular.

It remains to be seen whether Miss d'Oreen can equal Mr. Hill's achievement. According to the notice of her concert in the "Dominion," her songs are of the music of a European "with perhaps a rhythmical hint here and there to suggest some relationship to the pulsating beat invariably found in the native dance themes." The writer of the notice thinks that in the spirited "Song of the Mere" Miss d'Oreen has written another "Waiata Poi"—a reference to Alfred Hill's most popular song. However, it is the effort that counts for most, and Miss d'Oreen deserves every encouragement in her endeavor to add to the slender stock of New Zealand music.

It should be added that Mr. Johannes Andersen, librarian at the Turnbull Library, who has given much attention to Maori subjects, has, with other enthusiasts, been collecting native songs and legends in Maori villages on the Wanganui River.

CHARACTER STUDIES IN MUSIC

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

It is not many years since most musicians considered it impossible to express satisfactorily in their own art any study of character itself, or to express in anything but a tentative way studies of the circumstances which make character. Such works as Liszt's "Hamlet" and Wagner's "Faust" overture were regarded as attempts by undoubtedly great men to do something which it was impossible for them to do by means of music. Since then, however, program music in its finer and more subtle characteristics has developed rapidly, and we now find that character study is quite a common subject for composers to treat.

Probably the most notable musical character study up to the present time is that by Edward Elgar of Falstaff, as revealed in the three plays of Shakespeare in which he appears. That its performance demands a large amount of time and energy on the part of nearly 100 players is an unimportant detail. That to understand it at all fully requires considerable knowledge and study is a sign that it is itself a considerable study of its subject.

What is striking about it is the real success it has achieved in helping students and the general public to realise the character as Shakespeare and Elgar have conceived it. Its 10 or so principal themes do represent as many different characteristics of its hero, and the auxiliary themes and the variations and metamorphoses of the themes represent in a complete sense the moods, thoughts and actions arising from those characteristics. What there is in it that is not character study—the interludes of the "Dream" and "Shallow's Orchard" are the most notable instances—is in the nature of light narrative such as every capable speaker or writer will employ to maintain interest in a long discourse. But even this helps to a realization of the character, for they form minor circumstances which show the different sides of this same character.

Strauss' "Till Eulenspiegel" and Bantock's "Fifine at the Fair" are less typical because they introduce more of the circumstances, and so concentrate less on the character itself. Strauss certainly shows various sides of a remarkably interesting character, and does so in a way that indicates a full knowledge and considerable sympathy with the subject. In common with Bantock, however, he realizes the picturesque side of what he has to present, rather than the strictly human side. If he were a biographer in the literary way he would be more likely to write a popular biography of the events and circumstances of a man's life than a study of the nature which made him perform certain actions in certain circumstances. Bantock might perhaps not do this, but his work would be so full of picturesque comparisons and quaint conceits based on the events as to show himself, in all his piquant and piercing cynicism, rather than the person whom he sets out to portray. Bantock's "Dante and Beatrice" and Strauss' "Don Quixote" are of much the same nature, and belong rather to the older style of program music than to that which has developed recently and is now making rapid strides.

It is rather interesting to note the way in which different composers will turn to the same author for subjects of character study, and also for that which in music must necessarily be closely allied, for subjects of portraiture. Shakespeare naturally takes the leading place, and "Hamlet" has been the basis of a large number of musical works of which at least four, by Edward Macdowell, Edward German, Liszt, and the poet's modern namesake, William Shakespeare, come within the scope of character studies. "Macbeth" and "Romeo and Juliet," too, have both provided material for a considerable amount of music, and lately an English composer, W. H. Reed, has endeavored to represent the character of Caliban.

Dante himself, and the characters in his poems, would seem to come next after Shakespeare, though Byron runs him fairly closely; Keats, with his poem on "Byron" and his "Lamia," has also appealed to a number of composers. This, of course, omits characters from folk lore, of which many—such as Baba-Yaga, Sadko, Scheherazade and Istar, for example—have been dealt with in standard works. Prometheus and Faust have been favorite studies, but the character in each case has not been taken from a single source, but has been that represented by one or other of many authors. In Prometheus, which forms one of the most popular subjects for composers, nearly every one who has attempted it has turned to a different author or a different tradition for his conception, so that every grade of character has been shown.

One of the most unlikely, so far as obvious characteristics are concerned, of subjects recently treated is that of Paracelsus, the famous physician of the sixteenth century, in which Edgar Bainton has followed the poem of Robert Browning. Its lack of picturesque incidents makes it more nearly a character sketch, and if he has gone neither to the extent or the depth of study of Elgar in his "Falstaff," the composer has shown how in a quiet, carefully considered scheme, it is possible to indicate vividly the things by which we recognise character apart from mere action. There are in the themes which represent them, and in the ways they are worked out, distinct evidences of the feelings of "energetic aspiration," of "calm confidence," of "aloofness," and "isolation" and of "resignation." So we see not only that the great leaders of musical thought are showing the way in musical character study, but that the ablest and most sincere of the rank and file are following closely.

LONDON NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England—The preliminary program for the Three Choirs Festival at Gloucester next September is a cheering document for all people who have at heart the interests of musical progress and the British school of composition. In 1920, when this festival was revived at Worcester, after the war, and again at Hereford in 1921, considerable disappointment was felt that the programs followed so closely on the old models which had been stereotyped for many years at Three Choirs meetings, and that modern composers were so sparingly represented. The 1922 festival bids fair to efface this reproach. Dr. Brewer, the organist of Gloucester Cathedral, and the conductor-in-chief for this occasion, has put forward a splendid selection of composers and compositions. On September 3 a new set of elegiac variations by Thomas Dunhill will be produced. On September 5, Mendelssohn's "Elijah," a motet by Lee Williams, and Elgar's "Apostles" are down for performance. For September 6, Elgar's oratorio, "The Kingdom," Scriabin's "Poème de l'Extase," Parry's motet, "There is an old belief," and a new work for organ and orchestra by Herbert Howells are announced for performance in the cathedral, while at the Shire Hall in the evening Parry's symphonic variations, W. H. Reed's "Lincoln Imp," Ravel's "La Valse," and a new work by Arthur Bliss are to be given. On September 7 a motet by Byrde, Parry's "Ode to Music," Bantock's "Prelude and Shepherd's Song," and a short choral work by Eugene Goossens make up the morning program, and Verdi's "Requiem" is down for the afternoon. In the evening a new work by Dr. Brewer is to be produced and works by Stanford, Holst, and Bach are also to be given. The festival, according to ancient custom, closes with a performance of Handel's "Messiah."

Two new year honors have been bestowed on musicians. Landon Ronald, principal of the Guildhall School of Music, has been made a knight, and Dr. Ethel Smyth, the composer, has been made a Dame of the British Empire. Great satisfaction will be felt by the musical public that the fine services rendered by these distinguished artists to music have been recognized thus.

The London Chamber Concert Society, which has removed temporarily for the year 1922 to the Grafton Galleries, announces that at its concerts (which commence on February 21), the platform will be in the center of the large picture gallery, and the seats will be placed in circles surrounding it. The arrangement has much to commend it. Years ago, a similar experiment was tried in Old St. James's Hall at some of the Joachim Quartet concerts, and proved quite satisfactory though it was hardly necessary there, as the acoustic properties of the hall were good under all conditions. The large picture gallery at the Grafton Galleries falls short of the excellence of St. James's, but is nevertheless a distinctly suitable place for chamber music. It has the additional charm of beauty in the surroundings.

At the tenth annual conference of Educational Associations, under the presidentship of the Rt. Hon. Lord Gorell, music occupied a prominent place in the scheme—a welcome sign of the growing recognition of its importance as a factor in education. The opening meeting, with an address on "Education as a Mission" by Principal L. P. Jacks, was at Bedford College for Women, but the subsequent conference meetings were held at University College, Gower Street. The list of musical societies represented and addresses announced by them were as follows: December 30, Girl's School Music Union, Prof. Walford Davies on "Music and Education"; December 31, English Folk Dance Society, Cecil Sharp on "English Folk Dances," with illustrations by members of the society; January 2, British Music Society, C. Armstrong Gibbs on "Musical Education in Secondary Schools"; January 3, Directors of Music in Secondary Schools, two meetings—Dr. Cyril Rootham on "Some Suggestions Regarding Music Teaching in Schools"; H. B. Dickin on "School Pianos"; Incorporated Society of Musicians' general council meeting; British Music Society, F. Roscoe on "The Importance of Recognizing Music as a Qualifying Subject in Examinations"; January 4, Incorporated Society of Musicians, "Education and Teaching," special meeting, Lieut.-Col. Sir Theodore Morrison; January 5, Incorporated Society of Musicians, Col. J. C. Somerville on "The Making of the Military Bandmaster," lecture by Prof. Walford Davies.

After an interregnum lasting for ten years, the Cologne musical festival of former days is to take place once more. It will be given by the famous Bluthner Orchestra from Berlin, under the joint direction of Prof. Max von Schillings, Fritz Busch, and Paul Scheinpflug. These three conductors are among the most prominent in the musical world of Germany, and each, moreover, has a European reputation. Thus, Professor von Schillings is a distinguished composer, as well as superintendent of the State Opernhaus in Berlin; Mr. Busch is the leader of the well-known symphonic concerts in Leipsic; and Mr. Scheinpflug is renowned for his generous championship of foreign music. The soloists engaged for the forthcoming Cologne festival include Moriz Rosenthal, Dr. Ludwig Wüllner, and Télémaque Lambrino. There are to be four concerts in the series, and the program is to be of an international character. Thus, in addition to the works of Mozart, Bruckner, Reger, and Strauss, British, Russian, French, and Tzech composers will be represented.

OPERA IN CHICAGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois — Miss Mary Garden closed her season of opera on January 21 with a performance of "Tristan and Isolde." There have been wars and rumors of wars—internecine, of course,—in the ranks of the Chicago Opera Association and the prospects of opera next season will depend upon the enthusiasm with which citizens of Chicago will rally to the support of the organization by guaranteeing its expenses. The attendance this season has been larger than ever it has been before, but the debatable fashion in which artists were engaged before the season opened—engaged in many cases without any evident possibility of finding opportunities for them to sing—has resulted in a deficit larger, perhaps, than any in the previous history of the company.

In one respect the season which has just closed has differed from the seasons which preceded it. In former years great importance was put upon the provision of novelties; under Miss Garden's management only one new work has been set forth—Mr. Prokofieff's "Love for the Three Oranges." In all, some 25 different dramatic compositions have been interpreted during the 10 weeks in which the season has endured, and most of these belonged to what nowadays constitutes the standard repertory. Some of the works which were bravely set forth for production in the prospectus never struggled into sound. Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Snegourotchka" goes by default to the Metropolitan Opera Company. "Die Meistersinger" was announced but remained unperformed. Grovlez's ballet "Le Fête à Robinson" remained on the shelf, as also did the production of Beethoven's "The Creatures of Prometheus." Borowski's "Boudour," which also had been announced for revival, was not seen and heard in Chicago but probably will be given to New York.

The general standard of performance was high, and much of the credit of this must go to Miss Garden and to Giorgio Polacco. The former has had, of course, unlimited experience in the theater and is possessed of real artistic insight. The latter is an operatic conductor of impressive ability. Under his direction the orchestra this season has surpassed anything that has been done orchestrally in former years. Such symphonic interpretation as Polacco gave to works such as "Tristan and Isolde" is the most eloquent testimonial to his gifts. The singing during the 10 weeks was for the most part excellent, particularly in the Italian and French productions. The German artists were less convincing vocally and histrionically.

A few words should be devoted to Miss Garden's one novelty. "The Love for the Three Oranges" at least evoked discussion, which is something in its favor. Prokofieff, who wrote the text as well as the music, was undoubtedly successful in wedding fantastic situations to fantastic sounds. His opera will not survive, perhaps, the season of its production, for neither beauty nor elements that make for popularity are contained in it; yet there will be many who will remember it when they have forgotten "Aphrodite," "Quo Vadis," "Noel," "Conchita," "Dejanire," "Cleopatre" and other compositions which the Chicago Opera Association has set upon the stage.

At the concerts of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra on January 20-21 Malipiero's Symphonic Illustrations, "For a Knightly Story," were played for the first time in America. The composer of this work is one who, it is certain, will loom largely in the music of the near future. A modernist in his use of harmony and his understanding of form, Malipiero possesses imagination and a certain sense of beauty that has not been given to many of his colleagues who plume themselves upon the exploitation of the new ideas. Certainly "For a Knightly Story" is a work of interest. It failed, however, to arouse any enthusiasm in the listeners, who gave Mr. Stock no encouragement to repeat it at some later concert.

The remainder of the program was made up of more or less familiar pieces. Jacques Gordon and Alexander Zukowsky, who sit at the first desk of the violins, performed Bach's concerto for two violins and string orchestra and Mr. Stock gave beautiful interpretations to the "Tragic" overture by Brahms, Tschaikowsky's "Francesca da Rimini," and Wagner's "Waldweben" and Siegfried's Rhine Journey from "The Twilight of the Gods."

An interesting recital, presented by Mme. Eva Gauthier in the foyer of Orchestra Hall on January 17 introduced some modern songs that had not previously been heard here. Some of this music was the creation of writers who, like Sinigaglia and Crist, are not among those who cry aloud their modernism in the van of the men who are of the future rather than of the present; but much of it was more than merely up-to-date. Honneger, Milhaud, Schönberg, Schreker, Lord Berners are not such as tickle the ear with facile melody and Mozartian chords. Yet not a little of this music was fascinating, and Mme. Gauthier, who sang it admirably, was clearly successful in communicating her understanding of it to her listeners. Many, perhaps, who had come to scoff remained to praise.

PIANOLA MUSIC

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The growing difficulty of modern music naturally induced inventors to look for a means of overcoming such complexities with a minimum of effort, and modern composers further encouraged the ingenuity of devising a mechanical piano of the highest perfection by the extreme complication of their writing. Thus there came into being instruments admirably designed to reproduce on the keyboard the most difficult works by our most exacting and powerful composers.

But, although the majority of hearers thought that the invention of instruments of the pianola type had given to the world "a piano that plays by itself," others were not slow to find out that it had in reality grown into a new instrument, different not in appearance but in essence, full of new possibilities. Such are the ideas that were well expressed recently at the Æolian Hall by Mr. Edwin Evans, one of the progressive London critics, who always gives a warm welcome to new technical attainments and promptly understands their significance.

Mr. Evans was, in fact, among the first to see in the pianola an instrument capable of doing things that are impossible on the ordinary piano, an instrument that could play things that would require, not 10 fingers, but 20, 60 or even 80. This conception opened up a new vista and a new dignity to the pianola. From the status of a simply reproductive instrument, it becomes an individuality, capable of possessing its own works and its own composers.

It was only owing to a misunderstanding of the true nature of the piano that the pianola could ever have been thought capable of replacing it. Those who had this idea failed to remember sufficiently clearly that the piano, a percussion instrument at the same time as a string instrument, is amenable to two modes of expression, which may alternate, combine, and sometimes even blend for a moment, but are opposed by nature. They may be described by the words sonare and toccare. The former corresponds to the singing, melodic qualities of the piano, its nature of string and pedal instrument; the latter to its rhythmic capabilities, its percussive character. To the first one owes the form of the sonata, to the second that of the toccata.

There is no doubt that the pianola, a sheer percussion instrument, cannot compete with the piano as regards expression; however one may attempt to disguise the fact, the human quality of touch, so important a factor in any string instrument, will always be missing. But the pianola reveals itself as an instrument of new possibilities and resources where it is a question, not of making the instrument "sound," but of exploiting its percussive qualities, of multiplying the sequences and combinations of chords, of superimposing various opposed rhythms without any regard to the limitations of the two or four human hands.

Mr. Evans, convinced of such possibilities, has for several years endeavored to induce composers to follow him. He has succeeded in persuading, among others, Stravinsky, Malipiero, Casella and Goossens, four of the most brilliant technicians of today, to treat the pianola as an individual instrument.

The results of their experiments are not invariably as happy as they may become in the future. Eugène Goossens, for instance, appears to have treated the pianola simply as a piano that is capable of greater complications, and Malipiero is too instinctively drawn toward expression even in his most complex music to be able to assimilate his art to the clear-cut and trenchant qualities of the piano as a new species instrument. The most successful composers so far seem to be Stravinsky and Casella, two musicians who, more than any others of the present time, have a taste for experiment and the natural inclination to draw logical conclusions from a given premise. It is true that they have written very differently for the pianola. Stravinsky has scarcely ever composed any piano music, while Casella, himself a remarkable pianist, has works of a most interesting complexity like the "Sonatina" and "A notte alta" to his credit. But they have both seen the capabilities of the pianola, whether as a player of successive chords of more notes than the human hand can grasp, or as a means of combining, as Casella has done, a number of contradictory rhythms, the juxtaposition of which astonishes and curiously fascinates the hearer.

There is no need to think that these new aspects of the pianola must necessarily abolish its qualities of direct reproduction and its powers of transcription of orchestral works; but as an individual instrument, whether used separately or in combination with other instruments or with the orchestra, it may and should become—if composers will only take it seriously—a desirable newcomer in the numerous family of musical instruments.

NEW YORK NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Josef Lhevinne, assisted by his wife, Mme. Rosina Lhevinne, gave at Carnegie Hall on the evening of January 18 a piano recital that shines out for its brilliance of execution and the fact that it brought forward what is thought to be the first public performance of a suite for two pianos, opus 17, by Rachmaninoff. It is in four movements, introduction alla marcia, valse presto, romance andantino, tarantelle presto, all, as said in a program note, taken in its main theme from an old Italian song. That main theme seems to appear only in the last movement, the tarantelle. The treatment of the whole was decidedly after Rachmaninoff's Slavic style and was played brilliantly by the Lhevinnes. There was a marvelous accord between them, both in execution, phrasing and touch. One could almost close one's eyes and not know which was playing first piano and which second so characteristically alike were the renditions. The audience was delighted and demanded encore after encore until three other equally well-played numbers were given it. The rest of the program was played by Mr. Lhevinne alone, and with all his delicacy of tonal beauty and yet masterful power, when called for. "Toccata," Schumann; "Sonata Opus 11," Beethoven; "Nocturne" D flat major and "Scherzo" C sharp minor, Chopin, and "Islamey" (an oriental fantasy), Balakirew, made up the remainder of the program, not counting the encores of which there were many, the transcription of Schubert's "Hark, Hark, the Lark" being played with especial fire of execution.

The fellowship in musical composition of the American Academy in Rome was won by Howard Harold Hanson of Wahoo, Nebraska. Mr. Hanson has had experience as a conductor and has conducted symphonies of his writing. He sailed for Rome on January 21 to take up his privileges and duties under the Frederick A. Juillard fellowship. A second fellowship is to be established to be called "The Walter Damrosch Fellowship" and a gala concert has been arranged for February 27 at Carnegie Hall, in order to raise funds. The New York Symphony, the Philharmonic and the Philadelphia orchestras will combine in an instrument of 235 men. Five conductors, Arthur Bodansky, Albert Coates, Willem Mengleberg, Leopold Stokowski and Joseph Stransky, will direct.

PHILADELPHIA NOTES

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania — The recent concert of the New York Symphony Orchestra was led by Albert Coates of the London Symphony, with Siloti, pianist, as the soloist. Mr. Coates put first on his program the Mozart "Nozze di Figaro" overture. The audience was amazed at the breathless speed at which he took it. The instruments whirled and scurried through the measures in less than four minutes. With fiery vigor, and plenitude of gesture, Mr. Coates filled the reading of Tschaikowsky's "Romeo and Juliet" fantasy with its appropriate ardors. Then came Siloti, in the Wanderer Fantasy elaborated by Liszt from Schubert.

A peculiar sympathy between Messrs. Siloti and Coates was to be expected, for they were active contemporaries in the musical world of Petrograd. Siloti grandly rose to every opportunity the score gave him. Twenty years ago the present chronicler heard Raoul Pugno, though reading the notes, play this work with a temperamental ardor that Siloti did not seem to command, yet this great Russian pianist made the piano pour forth the flood of notes with such ease and assurance and intellectual outreach that the resultant impression was profound and the applause was of long continuance. Scriabine's third symphony, the "Divine Poem," made a beautiful but meandering finale for the program.

In the absence of Leopold Stokowski on vacation, the Philadelphia Orchestra under Mr. Rich was held to a conservative popular program. It began with Goldmark's "Sakuntala" overture, always wanted on request programs, and continued with Dvořák's equally admired "New World" symphony. Then came the festure of the concert—the playing by Myra Hess of London of the Schumann piano concerto in A minor. To the interpretation she gave a wealth and warmth of romantic tenderness. First of all one felt the gracious womanhood of Miss Hess—a sincere and self-effacing consecration to her task marking her performance all the way. To play the long, fleet continuity of the runs of the last movement as she played them required technique of the highest order, but she never let the mechanistic elements obtrude. Her success was convincing and complete.

The "Tod und Verklaerung" of Strauss came last. Mr. Rich has several times played this tone-poem under the baton of Strauss, and the interpretation in consequence had a derived authority, Mr. Rich preferring adherence to pattern to daring innovation. It is noteworthy that the first part of the poem, though representing a solitude and melancholy remembrances, was taken at a pace that permitted of no languors and no lethargy.

There was a strong devotional tinge to the music given by the young men and women of the collegiate St. Olaf Lutheran Choir of Northfield, Minnesota. A large audience came to hear, and was delighted with Bach, Georg Schumann, Gretchaninoff, Gustav Schreck, Peter Soehren, and the composition of F. Melius Christiansen, the conductor—"A Christian Song." Mr. Christiansen makes no great to-do as he conducts—he does not expect a flailing of the arms to establish an intonation or to clarify a phrase. With the quietest of methods, he has secured the rapt fidelity of those who sing for him, and striking is their knowledge of what he wants, even when there is no manual or verbal indication. The discipline of the choir is exemplary, extending even to its manner of leaving or finding the standingplaces on the terraced benches. But the singing is not rigid—it is marked by freedom and flexibility in a rare degree. The voices, one by one, are not rated as phenomenal, but together they produce a result so plastic, resilient and invigorating as to entrance the listener.

THE HOME FORUM

Drums and Gongs Aerial

[On the South Downs]

Urban. Skirting the southern seaboard, over land
The wind tramps from the Atlantic, drums and gongs
Aerial, the music of his march.
The hedges ruffle bravely when he comes,
And shake their branches busked with coral buds,
The pregnant spiceries of leaf and flower;
On this hand and on that the forests bow;
And harvests, newly sprung, a shallow tide—
The emerald down of golden drops to be—
Ripple and press about his shining feet.
Eustace. This way—across the valley.
Urban. Look behind!
The sea. . . . Be patient, now; and wait! the sea
Leans up along the towering firmament;
In crisp resplendent curves the mail-clad wind
Advances channelward with echoing tread;
Against the silver main your Norman tower
Looms black; with ebony the sharp clouds zone
The belted sun; and shadows overscore
The dazzling waters.
Eustace. Under Erringham,
Up Thunderbarrow Hill, through Mossy Bottom,
Past Crooked Moon, and over Truleigh Top,
Behind the tree-shorn Downs, by Small Dole, Beeding,
Bramber, and on to Steyning, where we dine.

—John Davidson.

Farm Hours of Olden Time

"Plough Monday," or the first Monday after the twelfth day.

Compared with the short hours that employees are now accustomed to, the ploughman of old led, indeed, a hard life. The old ballad of "Who liveth so merry in all this land" describes his toil. In the verse connected with agriculture it says:

"The husbandman all day goeth to plough,
And when he comes home he serveth his sow;
Chorus:
He moileth and toileth all the long year,
How can he be merry and make good cheer?"

Even as recently as 1676 we know, from a contemporary account, that the ploughman rose at four in the morning when the season, which commences about Plough Monday, came round. He then groomed his horses and his oxen and, having watered and foddered them, he was at about six o'clock free to have his own breakfast. He was given half an hour for this meal, and another half-hour for gearing and yoking the cattle, so that it was seven when he started his labor of ploughing.

This continued until two or three in the afternoon, when he came in and, after again attending to the wants of his beasts, was able to have his own dinner at about three thirty. Half an hour was allowed him, and then again his animals required attention, after which he went to the barn to prepare fodder of all kinds for the next day. We have to bear in mind that there was no machinery to help him in this direction; no chaff-cutters were there to speed the work.

. . . After he had carried into the stable or ox-house any available food, he then watered and fed the animals, and by this time, as it was about six o'clock, he went to supper. Even then he had no respite from work, for, although he could sit by the fire, he had many jobs thrust upon him.

For instance, we are told that he might mend his shoes or those of the family, that there was hemp and flax to be beaten and knocked, that he could pick and stamp apples and crabs . . . that he could grind malt or pick candle-rushes. One of these many occupations took up his attention until it was past eight o'clock, when, taking his "lanthorn" and candle, he repaired to the stable to attend again to his oxen. It must have been very nearly nine o'clock before he was able to go to rest.

In fact, the old proverb of "Whither shall the oxe goe where he shall not labor" seems applicable to the ploughman too, and the only incentive to him was the famous saying, "Plough, or not plough, you must pay your rent."

This alone can have given courage to the small farmer of Tusser's day, faced as he was with many difficulties. But whether working for himself alone or in the capacity of an employee . . . the real encouragement came with the harvest and "The deeper the ploughing the heavier the rearing" was the result that the ploughman had in view.

Such great and, indeed, proper importance was formerly attached to the plough and its work for mankind that we are not surprised to find many a clergyman in Tudor times making use of the plough as a symbol in a sermon. Preaching at Paul's Cross in 1548, Latimer, who was the son of a yeoman farmer and therefore knew all the technicalities of farm-work, calls the preaching of the Gospel "one of God's plough works," and goes on to say, "The preacher is one of God's ploughmen, and well may the preacher and the ploughman be likened together; first for their labor at all seasons of the year, for there is no time of the year in which the ploughman hath not some special work to do."—"The Countryman's Log-Book," by Viscountess Wolseley.

This Calm Recess

Our walk was far among the ancient trees.
There was no road, nor any woodman's path;
But a thick umbrage—checking the wild growth
Of weed and sapling, along soft green turf
Beneath the branches—of itself had made
A track, that brought us to a slip of lawn,
And a small bed of water in the woods.
All round this pool both flocks and herds might drink
On its firm margin, even as from a well,
Or some stone-basin which the herdsman's hand
Had shaped for their refreshment; nor did sun
Or wind from any quarter, ever come,
But as a blessing to this calm recess
This glade of water and this one green field.

—Wordsworth.

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What the Child Said

[From Hans Andersen]

Many years ago there lived an Emperor, who cared so enormously for new clothes that he spent all his money upon them, that he might be very fine. He did not care about his soldiers, nor about the theatre, and only liked to drive out and show his new clothes. He had a coat for every hour of the day; and just as they say of a king, "He is in council," one always said of him, "The Emperor is in the wardrobe."

In the great city in which he lived it was always very merry; every day a number of strangers arrived there. One day two cheats came: they gave themselves out as weavers, and declared that they could weave the finest stuff any one could imagine. Not only were their colours and patterns, they said, uncommonly beautiful, but the clothes made of the stuff possessed the wonderful quality that they become invisible to any one who was unfit for the office he held, or was incorrigibly stupid.

"Those would be capital clothes!" thought the Emperor. "If I wore those, I should be able to find out what men in my empire are not fit for the places they have; I could distinguish the clever from the stupid. Yes, the stuff must be woven for me directly!"

And he gave the two cheats a great deal of cash in hand, that they might begin their work at once.

As for them, they put up two looms, and pretended to be working; but they had nothing at all on their looms. They at once demanded the finest silk and the costliest gold; this they put into their own pockets, and worked at the empty looms till late into the night.

"I should like to know how far they have got on with the stuff," thought the Emperor. But he felt quite uncomfortable when he thought that those who were not fit for their offices could not see it. He believed, indeed, that he had nothing to fear for himself, but yet he preferred first to send some one else to see how matters stood. All the people in the whole city knew what peculiar power the stuff possessed, and all were anxious to see how bad or how stupid their neighbours were.

"I will send my honest old Minister to the weavers," thought the Emperor. "He can judge best how the stuff looks, for he has sense, and no one understands his office better than he."

Now the good old Minister went out into the hall where the two cheats sat working at the empty looms.

"Mercy preserve us!" thought the old Minister, and he opened his eyes wide. "I cannot see anything at all!" But he did not say this.

Both the cheats begged him to be kind enough to come nearer, and asked if he did not approve of the colours and the pattern. Then they pointed to the empty looms, and the poor old Minister went on opening his eyes; but he could see nothing, for there was nothing to see.

"Mercy!" thought he, "can I indeed be so stupid? I never thought that, and not a soul know it. Am I not fit for office?—No, it will never do for me to tell that I could not see the stuff."

"Do you say nothing to it?" said one of the weavers.

"Oh, it is charming—quite charming!" answered the old Minister as he peered through his spectacles. "What a fine pattern and what colours! Yes, I shall tell the Emperor that I am very much pleased with it."

"Well, we are glad of that," said both the weavers, and then they named the colours and explained the strange pattern. The old Minister listened attentively, that he might be able to repeat it when the Emperor came. And he did so.

Now the cheats asked for more money, and more silk and gold which they declared they wanted for weaving. They put all into their own pockets, and not a thread was put upon the loom; but they continued to work at the empty frames as before.

The Emperor soon sent again, dispatching another honest statesman, to see how the weaving was going on, and if the stuff would soon be ready. He feared just like the first: he looked and looked, but as there was nothing to be seen but the empty looms, he could see nothing.

"Is not that a pretty piece of stuff?" asked the two cheats; and they displayed and explained the handsome pattern which was not there at all.

"I am not stupid!" thought the man, "it must be my good office for which I am not fit. It is funny enough, but I must not let it be noticed." And so he praised the stuff which he did not see, and expressed his pleasure at the beautiful colours and the charming pattern. "Yes, it is enchanting," he said to the Emperor.

All the people in the town were talking of the gorgeous stuff. The Emperor wished to see it himself while it was still upon the loom. With a whole crowd of chosen men, among whom were also the two honest statesmen who had already been there, he went to the two cunning cheats, who were now weaving with might and main without fibre or thread.

"Is that not splendid?" said the two old statesmen who had already been there once. "Does not your Majesty remark the pattern and the colours?" And then they pointed to the empty loom, for they thought that the others could see the stuff.

"What's this?" thought the Emperor. "I can see nothing at all! That is terrible. Am I stupid? Am I not fit to be Emperor? That would be the most dreadful thing that could happen to me." "Oh, it is very pretty!" he said aloud. "It has our exalted approbation." And he nodded in a contented way, and gazed at the empty loom, for he would not say that he saw nothing. The whole suite whom he had with him looked and looked, and saw nothing any more than the rest, but like the Emperor, they said, "That is pretty!" and counselled him to wear these splendid new clothes for the first time at the great procession that was presently to take place. "It is splendid, tasteful, excellent!" went from mouth to mouth. On all sides there seemed to be general rejoicing, and the Emperor gave the cheats the title of Imperial Court Weavers.

The whole night before the morning on which the procession was to take place the cheats were up, and had lighted more than sixteen candles. The people could see that they were hard at work, completing the Emperor's new clothes. They pretended to take the stuff down from the loom; they made cuts in the air with great scissors; they sewed with needles without thread; and at last they said, "Now the clothes are ready!"

The Emperor came himself with his noblest cavaliers; and the two cheats lifted up one arm as if they were holding something, and said, "See, here are the trousers, here is the coat, here is the cloak!" and so on. "It is as light as a spider's web, one would think one had nothing on, but that is just the beauty of it."

"Yes," said all the cavaliers; but they could not see anything, for nothing was there.

"Does your Imperial Majesty please to condescend to undress?" said the cheats; "then we will put you on the new clothes here in front of the great mirror."

The Emperor took off his clothes, and the cheats pretended to put on him each new garment as it was ready; and the Emperor turned round and round before the mirror.

"Oh, how well they look! how capitally they fit!" said all. "What a pattern! what colours! That is a splendid dress!"

"They are standing outside with the canopy which is to be borne above your Majesty in the procession!" announced the head-master of the ceremonies.

"Well, I am ready?" replied the Emperor. "Does it not suit me well?" And then he turned again to the mirror, for he wanted it to appear as if he contemplated his adornment with great interest.

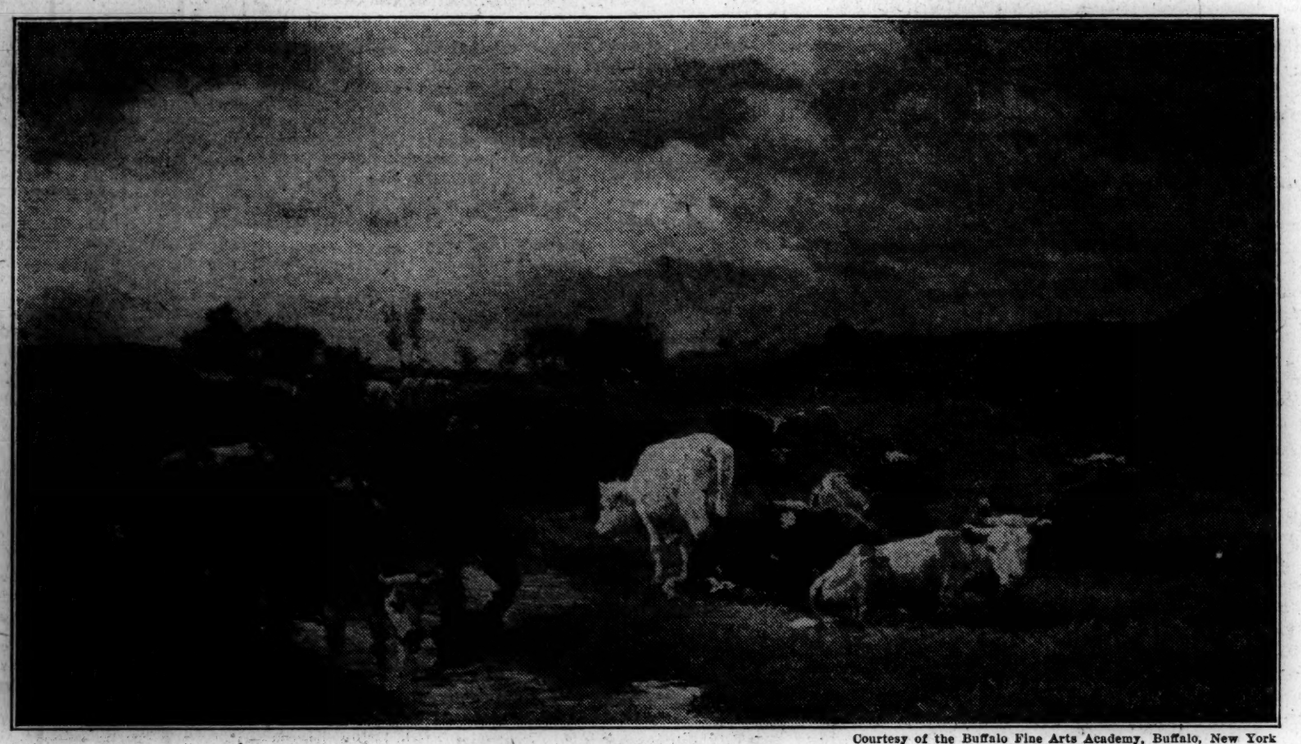
The chamberlains, who were to carry the train stooped down with their hands towards the floor, just as if they were picking up the mantle; then they pretended to be holding something up in the air. They did not dare to let it be noticed that they saw nothing.

So the Emperor went in procession under the rich canopy, and every one in the streets said, "How incomparable are the Emperor's new clothes! What a train he has to his mantle! How it fits him!" No one would let it be perceived that he could see nothing, for that would have shown that he was not fit for his office, or was very stupid. No clothes of the Emperor's had ever had such a success as these.

"But he has nothing on!" a little child cried out at last.

"Just hear what that innocent says!" said the father, and one whispered to another what the child had said.

"But he has nothing on!" said all the people at length. That touched the Emperor, for it seemed to him that they were right; but he thought within himself, "I must go through with the procession," and the chamberlains held on tighter than ever, and carried the train which did not exist at all.



Courtesy of the Buffalo Fine Arts Academy, Buffalo, New York

"Valley of the Toucques," by Troyon

Troyon's Greatest Strength

Troyon has always shown his greatest strength in handling and modeling cattle rather than in drawing them. Many times his draughtsmanship was exceedingly faulty. His grouping, however, whether in field, roadway, or stable-yard, was almost always harmonious, vivid, and real. At times he was a little conventional in his disposition of objects and in his effects . . . but no one ever studied the instincts and inner life of animals, their habits, nature, and character, more thoroughly than did he. His pictures carry us from the warm stable-yard to the shady brooklet or the sunny meadow, always giving to each its peculiar charm. For my own part I never tire in tracing out his subtle meanings, forgetting sometimes that they are the work of a great master's mind and brush, and not nature itself, pure, simple, and sublime.

And with his love of the truth and the essence of nature and her creations, Troyon had also the pictorial sense. He saw things picturesquely, put them together harmoniously, surrounded them with a peculiarly poetic charm of sentiment, and finally sent them forth as a completed work of art. The color sentiment of the man alone was a feature of unusual beauty. His clear, transparent blue skies, the depth of his greens, the rich colorings and textures of his cattle, were all given with a decorative sense of their value, and with a feeling that these colors were beautiful in themselves, independent of their meaning. And what a sense of the beautiful in light and shade the man possessed! Not alone in the massing of great patches of shade along a row of trees, or in the foreground, or the dashing of sharp light upon patches of open meadows, but in so small a thing as the shadow cast in modeling the hip-bone of a cow he showed an absorbing love for the relief of light by dark.—"Modern French Masters," by William H. Howe, edited by John C. Van Dyke.

The Australian Sunrise

The Morning Star paled slowly, the Cross hung low to the sea,
And down the shadowy reaches the tide came swirling free,
The lustrous purple blackness of the soft Australian night.
Waned in the grey awakening that heralded the light;
Still in the dying darkness, still in the forest dim
The pearly dew of the dawning clung to each giant limb,
Till the sun came up from ocean, red with the cold sea mist,
And smote on the limestone ridges, and the shining tree-tops kissed;
Then the fiery Scorpion vanished, the magpie's note was heard,
And the wind in the she-oak wavered, and the honeysuckles stirred,
The airy golden vapour rose from the river breast,
The kingfisher came darting out of his crannied nest,
And the bulrushes and reed-beds put off their sallow gray
And burnt with cloudy crimson at dawning of the day.

—James L. Cuthbertson.

License versus Liberty

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is safe to say that the very last thing which the unenlightened human mind ever connects with liberty is law. Law to it means restraint, restriction, a curtailment of its natural scope of operation. This, of course, is because the unenlightened human mind confuses license with liberty. Liberty to it means unlimited opportunity to do as it pleases, to indulge its own tastes and propensities to the utmost, and it is not in the least aware that such so-called liberty is not liberty at all, but the veriest bondage. There is in reality no bondage but the bondage of enslavement to the material senses, just as liberty consists in release from their false claims, and so the more license a man practices the greater is his enslavement.

Cut into the granite over the door of a certain New England Court House is a sentence which is arresting in its scope and brevity, and which no thoughtful man or woman having once read can readily forget, "Obedience to law is liberty." Here, indeed, is the secret of all true liberty, for the only law there really is, the law upon which all human law is based, is the law of God, the law of Principle, and to obey this whole-heartedly is certainly to enjoy fullest liberty. Just to the extent, therefore, that a man is obeying Principle, and conforming his life to the absolute, he is free, and begins to fulfill naturally and spontaneously the law of his true being.

When the Psalmist wrote, "Be ye not as the horse, or as the mule, which have no understanding: whose mouth must be held in with bit and bridle," he referred to that lawless element of the human mind which expresses itself in license, and which must of necessity be held in check by human law. The writer of the Psalms characterized such a condition of consciousness as having "no understanding," no perception of the truth of being. It is blind, headlong, and unrestrained, the slave of its own propensities, without the smallest element of true freedom or liberty, because it is wholly without law. What a contrast to this picture is that state of consciousness which Paul presents in the twelfth chapter of I Corinthians, where he depicts "a more excellent way" of fulfilling all law through love. Such a fulfillment of law was the very keynote of the Sermon on the Mount, where the Master clearly points out the way in which true liberty is to be attained; and so we find him saying, "Think not that I am come to destroy the law, or the prophets: I am not come to destroy, but to fulfil." The life of Christ Jesus perfectly fulfilled all law because he conformed wholly to the absolute, and, therefore, no man ever experienced such perfect freedom. He knew that liberty is possible only as one apprehends God as Principle, the eternal and only Father, and man in His image and likeness, thus learning to love his neighbor as himself. License being the expression of selfishness always means bondage. That phase of the human mind which seeks to push out of its path everything which seems to threaten its own interests is every day forging fresh fetters for itself. Human will and human desire are its taskmasters, although it may not be in the least aware of this fact, and freedom can only be attained as the truth of man's real being as a son of God is understood and thought begins to be governed by the law of Love. Thus as a man loves and obeys Principle he enjoys and expresses freedom, and the bondage of license is done away with.

On page 227 of the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy writes, "Christian Science raises the standard of liberty and cries: 'Follow me! Escape from the bondage of sickness, sin, and death!' Jesus marked out the way. Citizens of the world, accept the 'glorious liberty of the children of God,' and be free!" The freedom of those who are claiming their citizenship in heaven, however, is a far different thing from that of the man who confuses liberty with license. The one is daily progressing toward the full and complete freedom of the sons of God, because he knows that the real spiritual man was never in bondage to the enslavement of the carnal senses. Therefore, he claims freedom as his present birthright. The other finds himself every hour less his own master, less able to withstand the suggestions of the carnal mind, and thus sinks deeper and deeper into enslavement. Many who had reached such a condition, who were as a ship without a rudder, "driven with every wind and tossed," have proved through the study of Christian Science that obedience to the law of Principle is indeed liberty. Not infrequently has the freedom come through the mere reading of the Christian Science textbook, and has been so gently and silently accomplished that the healing has taken place ere ever the individual was aware. Who can measure the gratitude of such an one upon awakening to his release? He begins to understand for the first time what Mrs. Eddy means when she writes, on page 225 of Science and Health, "Love is the liberator," and also that wonderful statement of the Master's, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." The man who is a slave of license is such merely because he is believing a lie. He believes that matter has life and sensation, and is therefore capable of conferring pleasure, that substance is material and has to be striven and fought for, and that man has a life and existence separate from God. This is the life from which the truth, about which Christ Jesus spoke, makes free, and as a man perceives it, he enters indeed into the "glorious liberty of the children of God."

Fair Words From Carlyle

Landor believed that D'Orsay could write, and urged him to "put his pen in motion." He could handle crayon and brush at all events, and made lively sketches of his contemporaries. The Duke of Wellington sat to him for a portrait and is said to have said, when it was finished, that at last he had been painted like a gentleman. Carlyle had it in mind to send the sketch of himself by D'Orsay, to Emerson. He described how the great dandy came to see him, rolling down to Cheyne Row in his sun-chariot, "to the bedazzlement of all beholders," and how the dandy and the man of letters got on remarkably well together. Carlyle admits that D'Orsay was worth talking to, once and away; "a man of decided natural gifts; every utterance of his containing in it a wild caricature likeness of some object or other; a dashing man, who might, some twenty years sooner born, have become one of Bonaparte's Marshals, and is, alas, —Count D'Orsay."

Coming from Carlyle these are fair words indeed. They suggest too that, dandy though he was, the Count was a man's man, not a mere drawing-room idler of the better sort. What he said that so amused Carlyle would be worth knowing. Beyond a little handful of clever and pointed sayings no record of his talk exists, nor was it to be expected that there should.—"Dandies and Men of Letters," Leon H. Vincent.

Beauty and Power of Sincerity

Finally, let us remember that the great secret of clear expression is sincerity. If your deepest desire is to speak the truth, your utterance will have the beauty and the power which belong to sincere speech. Say the thing that you know, the thing that you heartily believe, and say nothing else. Let all your discipline in speaking or writing be a discipline in truth telling. Don't talk against conviction or without conviction. Don't amuse yourself by trying to see if you cannot make a strong argument for a false position. Don't talk for effect. Don't talk for popularity. Don't talk for victory. Speak the thing that you have found to be true, in your own experience, or the thing which, with the best light you can get, you believe to be true.—"Live and Learn," Washington Gladden.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., SATURDAY, JAN. 28, 1922

EDITORIALS

The Trusts and the Government

THERE is always something new to be recorded about the efforts of the Government of the United States to control the great industrial trusts that flourish in the country, or of the efforts of the trusts to control the government. The whole thing is an old story, and to many a tiresome one. But there is always a new chapter of it waiting to be written, if one knows where to go for the material. Just now the Senate is hesitating to add something to the record. It may even provide the data for a new chapter. But even so it promises to be merely a repetition of the old story, for it promises to show that recent achievements of the government in the direction of more closely restricting the trusts, if not actually controlling them, have been subjected to a reactionary trend, under the influence of which the restriction is likely to be removed or greatly modified.

But the pendulum of control has been wont to return after every forward swing. A sweeping restriction imposed by Congress has often been virtually nullified by a court decision, or a punitive effort by some progressive Congress has been reversed by a later Congress of reactionary cast. The Sherman anti-trust act was sufficient to resolve the Standard Oil Trust into its component organizations, but can anybody truthfully say that the control of the country's oil supply for the advantage of private monopoly has been any less obvious since the dissolution than it was before? Such dissolutions are rather technical than practical. They are matters of the letter, rather than of the spirit. They may satisfy the law, but they do not satisfy the needs which the dissolutions were supposed to subserve. Starch trusts have been dissolved, and fish trusts, and who knows how many others? And yet the practical control of starch and fish remains centered in about the same hands as before, and those who actually control such commodities still find themselves amply able, as a rule, to determine just what supplies shall come into the market and just what prices shall be exacted for them. So far as the mass of users and consumers is concerned, the so-called dissolution of trusts has seldom brought any relief.

Perhaps that is why there is little evidence of popular interest in the latest discussions of this sort of thing in the Senate. Just because it is all such an old story, the new chapters no longer stir much interest. Yet there is something of public interest at stake. The story is worth reading, despite its tiresomeness. Not a chapter can safely be omitted. The chapter that is now unfolding deals with "consent decrees." Decrees of this sort were agreed to as a means of ending the proceedings of the government against the packing-house trust and the harvester trust. It was taken for granted that these trusts, following out the intent of the decrees, would go so far toward dissolving their own powerful combinations of interests and activities as to satisfy all demands. On the face of the situation, it looked as if the methods by which monopoly had been approached were to be abandoned. One might have imagined, and perhaps many did imagine, that the trusts had been convinced that their monopolistic methods were baneful, and were seriously intent upon bringing them into accord with the public welfare. What has been said or done in the Senate, of late, indicates that any such expectations must have been overdrawn. At least, if there was ever a real movement to compel these trusts to yield up any of the essential factors of their control of their respective industries, there has been a corresponding reaction. Various interests have besought the government to modify the packer decree in such a fashion as to absolve the packers from some of the things they agreed to. Certain agricultural interests that were originally believed to be eager to have the decree enforced have of late been showing a mysterious change of heart, in a willingness to have the decree set aside and the packers allowed to go on substantially as they were. There have even been rumors that the law officer of the government, in whom rested the responsibility for the enforcement of the decree, was likely to press for a modification of its terms. On all sides there has been evidence of a feeling at the center of government that the screws had been turned down rather too far in this matter, and should be loosened. At the same time it appeared that the action of the harvester trust, under its decree, had not been of a sort to make any drastic change in its ability to exercise its old-time control of farm implements and prices.

Senators from the camp of the so-called independents and progressives are now calling attention to this situation. They are like voices crying in a wilderness, but that they are making themselves heard at all on the subject is greatly to their credit. Though they may not be able to stem the present reactionary trend, they are helping to get the facts on record. They are assisting in the writing of a new chapter in the old story, one of the many chapters that must be written before the story will be complete. It is already fairly easy to see what the gist of this chapter will be. The Federal Trade Commission inquiries will figure in it. They laid bare the facts about the trust activities, on the basis of which the government instituted proceedings. The consent decrees will appear as the means adopted by the trusts for sidetracking these proceedings when they threatened to become extremely troublesome. Another feature will be the new legislation for giving to the government special regulative powers over the packers, which had the actual effect of largely removing the packers from the regulative action of earlier and efficacious laws, and of practically tying the hands of the Federal Trade Commission, so far as concerned any effective investigation of packer methods. This chapter will be more interesting than some that have preceded it, but it will be a new disclosure of the old truth that the evils exemplified in trust methods are not likely to be corrected by punitive advances and tolerative reactions on the part of the forces of government. Some better basis of relationship between trusts and the government must be adopted than that of petty warfare. It was hinted at in the consent decrees. All the more to be regretted, then, will be the virtual failure of these decrees. They promised actual cooperation on the part of the trusts with the public. And cooperation is what the situation demands.

Famine Relief

ONE of the difficulties with which the people of the United States, as of other countries, are confronted in dealing with the question of relieving the necessities of Europe is the question of obtaining accurate, or anything like accurate, information on the subject. The opinion of the expert who goes out to investigate might be regarded as final, if it were not for the fact that, far too often, it is found to be in conflict with the opinion of another expert, equally qualified to form a judgment, and equally equipped with first-hand information. This is notably the case in regard to Russia at the present moment. There is a strong difference of opinion as to the extent of relief possible under the present condition of Russian railways. On the one side, there are those who insist that, because of the inefficiency of the railways, it is futile to send to Russia any more than the $20,000,000 relief voted by Congress recently, at the request of Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce. On the other hand, there are those who maintain that the Russian railways are capable of handling consignments of food and clothing largely in excess of this value.

Thus Paxton Hibben of the Near East Relief, who recently returned from Russia after a careful investigation into transportation questions, insists that at least 10,000 tons of food a day can be carried by rail into the interior of Russia from ports of entry, and that this would feed more than 20,000,000 in the Volga district, instead of the 1,250,000 to be relieved under the more limited scheme. This view of Mr. Hibben is, to a very large extent, supported by that of James P. Goodrich, former Governor of Indiana, who also recently investigated the transportation system in Russia and made report to Mr. Hoover. Mr. Goodrich quoted the head of the Russian Commissary Department as telling him that about 8000 to 9000 tons of food could be handled daily. Really these divergent views seem to be due to a difference of opinion as to whether relief should be confined to meeting the immediate needs of the famine-stricken areas, or whether an attempt should be made to "rehabilitate the country." According to Mr. Hibben, who strongly favors the latter course, Mr. Hoover is of the opinion that, whilst the American people are ready and anxious to relieve the actual needs of the Russian people, they are not interested, as he phrased it, in "putting Russia back on her economic feet."

Between the bare meeting of actual needs and the rehabilitation of Russia, there is, however, a tremendous range for a wise and beneficent work. To relieve the needs of the Russian peasant without, in some way, placing him in a position to meet future needs himself would be something very like a travesty of charity. It is, therefore, satisfactory to find that nothing of that kind is contemplated. Indeed, according to Mr. Goodrich, some $3,000,000 of Russian funds and $1,000,000 of American funds have already been spent in the United States for securing seed grain. And this provision for the future will, no doubt, be supplemented by consignments of such simple tools and farm implements as the Russian peasant may need for his work.

The great hope of the situation, at the present time, lies in the fact that Bolshevist methods are being modified every day. A large part of the Russian famine was clearly produced by the peasants themselves refusing to cultivate their land as a protest against nationalization. Today, wages and piecework have been resumed, together with many other methods of a more generally accepted economic system. On the whole, therefore, it seems reasonable to assume that really effective work is being done toward relieving the famine and that, from now onwards, every month will see an improvement in conditions.

A similar hopefulness pervades the situation, at last, in the Near East. In the annual report of the Near East Relief, Edwin M. Bulkley, chairman of the executive committee, refers to the success with which the responsibility for securing refugees and other dependents is being transferred to the governments most nearly concerned. Thus, in the Russian Caucasus, the government has recently been cooperating in a large way by the allocation of 100,000 acres of agricultural and grazing land, which will be used in developing an increasing measure of self-support as well as agricultural and industrial training for the orphans of Russian Armenia. The Near East Relief has entirely withdrawn from Smyrna, leaving the conduct of industrial and relief work to the Armenian and Greek relief committees. In Constantinople work is given out every day to several hundred Armenian women, whilst everything possible is being done to secure employment for men. Large quantities of much needed clothing are being turned out by refugees at Alexandropol, whilst shoes are also being made at Batum.

Satisfactory, however, as these conditions are, they only represent an improvement when compared with the dire situation which obtained a few months ago. The needs of Russia and the Near East are still very far from being met, and it is on this point that the people of the United States are entitled to definite enlightenment. It is a well-known fact that there is an enormous surplus of foodstuffs at the present time in the United States. According to a recent statement, there is in the country a surplus of 670,000,000 bushels of grain over and above that required for domestic consumption, whilst the market price is so low that tons of grain are being used for fuel. Only the other day, moreover, reports came from Maine to the effect that enormous quantities of potatoes were being "dumped," owing to the low price rendering marketing unprofitable. No doubt, anyone "interested" in these questions could explain quite satisfactorily why this situation should obtain, but the layman, taking the broader and franker view, will simply point to the fact that, inasmuch as an almost unlimited quantity of food can be consumed in Europe, and a huge surplus exists in this country, it should be possible to find ways and means of enabling the supply to meet the demand.

General Smuts and the League of Nations

IT IS safe to say that in all his long advocacy of the League of Nations, for the realization of which he was so largely responsible, General Smuts has uniformly succeeded, every time, in leaving the ideal a little clearer and the desire for its attainment a little stronger in the thoughts of his hearers. Certainly this could hardly fail to have been the case as the result of the great speech which the Premier of South Africa made recently in the town hall at Pretoria, in behalf of the League. It was not so much that General Smuts had anything very new to say. The picture which he drew of the "next war," if such a war should be allowed to take place, has been drawn before many times, but, with General Smuts, the picture is always delineated with a master hand. He is never content, moreover, until he has carried his arguments through from the lowest considerations to the highest. So at Pretoria he showed that if the achievements of modern invention were rapidly making war impossible, the lesson which all the world was learning today as to the economic devastation brought about by war, should be none the less effective. "If the governments of the world," declared General Smuts, "had, in 1914, had the least inkling of what were going to be the economic results of the war for all of them, victor and vanquished, they never would have dreamed of embarking on so terrible an experiment." No doubt there are many who will disagree with this statement, who will quite justly insist that whatever the result, war will continue as long as the disposition that makes for war obtains. Still there can be no question that the lessons which the world has learned, and is learning, will in themselves render war less likely in the future.

General Smuts' object, however, in dwelling on this aspect of the question was to make it clear, as he put it, that mankind is one, that civilization is one, and that if separation takes place, as the result of war or any other like catastrophe, nothing can prevent the consequences spreading to the whole world. It is in the growing realization of this unity that General Smuts sees both the occasion and the necessity for a League of Nations. No one realizes better than does the South African Premier that the League, as it stands at the present time, is only a very small beginning. As he himself expressed it at Pretoria, "the beginning is so small and puny as to have occasioned ridicule in many quarters." But he went on to insist that the beginnings of all great things were small, and to deprecate any thought of discouragement on that account.

As a matter of fact, the record of the League of Nations is already a creditable one, and having made his claims modest, General Smuts went on, with that curious ability he has for presenting familiar questions in a new light, to show what the League of Nations had accomplished and what it stood for. There is, indeed, no getting away from the fact that the greatest achievement of the League of Nations is its existence. The mere fact of the representatives of forty-eight different peoples gathering together in a common council has in itself a significance all its own, and there is, as General Smuts insisted, a meaning in the fact that the chairman of this great international parliament is not a representative of a great power, but of one of the smallest states, namely, Holland, whilst the chairman of the Council is a Chinese. He wanted these facts to sink in, General Smuts added. He wanted his hearers to learn that they should not try "the path of power or the way of force, but the way of human fellowship, the Christian way, the way of the great idealists of the world in bringing nations together." Such advocacy as this cannot fail of its purpose.

Arthur Nikisch

"HAD I better conduct without the scores?" Arthur Nikisch is said to have asked a friend of his on the occasion, many years ago, of his directing a concert of the Gewandhaus Orchestra of Leipzig for the first time, in place of Reinecke. "If you really know the music of all of them by heart," replied the friend, "it might be safe enough; but do you?" Whereupon Nikisch bade him open one of the scores anywhere. The friend complying, "Now," challenged the young conductor, "tell me what the page is, and I will tell you at what bar the page turns."

An extraordinary gift for memorizing notes is known to have characterized Nikisch; and it made no difference to him whether they were the writing of a classic master or that of a man of merely temporary acclaim. At about the same time that the Gewandhaus manifestation of his talent occurred, a new opera, the score of which had unusual complexities, was under preparation at the Leipzig Opera House. One day, when a rehearsal was scheduled with piano, Nikisch entered the rehearsal room and found everybody in despair. The books had all been sent away to the bindery. That, to be sure, did not matter much to the singers; for they had conned their parts. But what about the pianist? "Why," observed Nikisch, "the composer is here. Let him play his music for us." The composer declining, on the ground that he did not carry the opera in his head, Nikisch sat down at the piano and played the whole thing through from memory, carrying the rehearsal through with perfect success.

There were great conductors before Nikisch; some, like Liszt, famous for their eccentricities, and others, like von Bülow, for their precision and correctness. But of all conductors, both before and during his time, Nikisch was perhaps the one who had the most originality; or, if that is too sweeping a word, the most independence. He not only absorbed every piece of music with which he came in contact, but more than that, he took a view wholly his own about each one. He unquestionably knew familiarly the traditions that were handed down, as to how this or that standard overture, symphony, or symphonic poem should be played. And yet, when he gave a performance of the fifth symphony of Beethoven, for example, he seemed to be guided by nothing except the impulse he felt at the time, claiming for himself what may be called rights of improvisation; or arrogating to himself, as some of his critics thought, the privilege of defeating the composer's intentions. The initial motive of four notes in the Beethoven symphony, comprising three short notes and a long note, ought, according to concert-room custom, to be sounded as a continuous phrase. Nikisch, when presenting this work in Boston thirty years ago, as conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, split the phrase, making a breathing space between the three short notes and the long note; and for doing so he was condemned by one of his reviewers almost to the point of abuse. The old New England education, built on the good rule of counting one for a comma and two for a semicolon, was grievously thrust at by this procedure.

If Nikisch in the earlier part of his career treated the past with scant appearance of respect, he veritably made amends in the later years by discarding most of his untenable notions and by insisting only upon those things which the public would accept as improvements on the ways of his predecessors. If he began, then, as a breaker of traditions, he ended as a founder of traditions. So, whether he was the greatest conductor of the last decade of the nineteenth century and of the first two decades of the twentieth, or whether somebody else was, he must have given many listeners in Europe, and in North and South America an impression of greatness which no other man could displace. An Italian conductor may have been able to set forth with more finickiness than he passages of special melodic beauty in Mozart; a French conductor may have been able to interpret with more authenticity than he movements of particular romantic significance in the music of Berlioz; but scarcely another conductor could compare with him in ability to place an entire composition, from introduction to finale, in a listener's possession.

Those persons who attended the concerts of the London Symphony Orchestra in its American tour of 1912, which he conducted, have probably never since heard the Beethoven third "Leonora" overture nor the Tschaikowsky "Pathetic" symphony played to their complete satisfaction. Who else could start a piece going with the command that he could? If it was a matter of accent, nobody, truly, could make the strings of an orchestra put more strength and sureness of emphasis at the beginning of the "Leonora" overture. If, again, it was a matter of sonority, nobody could get from the wind instruments deeper resonance or fuller richness of tone for the accompaniment of the second subject of the opening allegro of the "Pathetic" symphony.

Editorial Notes

LAWMAKERS in Washington are encountering numerous snags in their attempts to tack a soldiers' bonus provision on to some measure to which it has no intimate relation, in order to carry the project through and pacify those who stand behind it. The fact undoubtedly is that the rank and file of the returned veterans do not want any bonus bill; it is the American Legion and shrewd politicians who are giving the project the greatest support. The best thing that could be done with the plan, by all odds, would be to drop it for the present.

WAS Senator Walsh of Massachusetts really serious when he advised a group of college students, as reported, not to blight their careers by becoming mayors of their home cities, and warned them of the risks of a public career? Possibly. But evidently he must have been in joking vein when he went on to say that "nine men out of ten make a failure of life who enter upon a public career." It would be interesting to have the Senator enlarge upon this point so as to have his meaning put more clearly. Surely he does not mean actually to imply that a public career generally means failure in life! Of course, if by "failure" he implies that a man has not amassed a great fortune or won great fame, he may be right. But most of the best citizens, fortunately, do not enter on a public career primarily for what they can get out of it, but rather for the opportunity to be of service to their fellows and to the common weal. Perhaps Senator Walsh would do well to "brush up" a bit on his Roman philosophers before he next ventures to tackle the subject.

ON THE slopes of the Pyrenees there is scarcely a sign of the tariff war that mars the relations between France and Spain, but down in the valleys, in the passes through which the railways wind, the lethargic motion of the steam engine with its burden of freight no more breaks the stillness of the wooded inclines. Passenger trains drag heavily along, but freight never. Crates of oranges tax the capacity of the warehouses, and fruits and vegetables are gradually falling into decay, all because of the tariff. Of all times could a worse be chosen for a tariff war? France is at a loss how to balance her budget, while Spain, largely unemployed, commercially almost stagnant and internally restless, has on her hands a Moroccan crisis that demands her full attention. Apart from the moral aspect, is this not an ill-chosen moment to cross swords in trade when literally half of Europe is idle and its employment lies in the revival of industry?

WHILE the judge who had a federal trial jury, in Brooklyn, New York, sample the contents of a bottle labeled whisky in order to determine the merits of a case involving alleged violation of the Volstead act, believes, no doubt, that his wisdom was rather like that of Solomon, other persons may not form a similar opinion. There is certainly little encouragement for enforcement officers in the spectacle of a jury going through such a performance as this, and one cannot but feel that it was quite unnecessary. A jury is empaneled to pass upon, not to sample evidence.

Now that President Harding has come out in favor of the use of the naval radio for the transmission of press dispatches, more newspapers are likely to see the value of the wireless facilities, especially between San Francisco and Honolulu or other points in the Pacific Ocean. At present the cost may be regarded as high, but increased patronage ought quickly to take care of that difficulty.